

Vulcan Advocate

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"TESS OF THE STORM" COMING

Delightfully Rendered by the Eckhardt Players in Cast of Fourteen People

The Medicine Hat News, says: "Miss Hazel Baker made her first appearance before a Medicine Hat audience last night at the Empress Theatre and won instant favour, scoring a tremendous hit. As a member of the popular Eckhardt Players, she essayed the role of Tessibel Skinner, that quaint bit of humanity whose oddity and rare charm have made 'Tess of the Storm Country' the great success which it has become. From the moment of her appearance on the stage in the first act to the concluding scene Miss Baker by her fine artistry held the audience enthralled and won the admiration and approval of all. Local theatre goers are not very demonstrative when it comes to according applause, but last night was an exception and expressions of delight were heard on all sides after the performance.

Miss Baker received strong support from the other members of the cast. Mr. Milton Goodhand, who arrived earlier in the week to join the Eckhardt forces in the role of Frederick Graves, the parson who was "more of a man than a minister", had a much better opportunity to show dramatic ability than in his previous appearance, an opportunity of which he took full advantage. Mr. Jas. Dillon took a somewhat unusual role last night—that of Elisa Graves, the arrogant land owner, who hated everything connected with the squatters and vented his wrath on Tess—and created the impression that any role comes equally easy to him. Mr. Eckhardt, as the almost feeble minded Ezra Longman, drew more laughs from the audience than in any role which he has previously appeared in. Wm. Kule was a most villainous Ben Letts, Irving Kennedy played a double role and Mr. A. H. New was Tessibel's father, both of

AGRI. DIRECTORS MEET

A meeting of the directors of the Agricultural Society was held on Saturday when there was a good attendance despite the cold weather.

The most important part of the business before the meeting was the matter of establishing stock and grain classes for the school children in the district. It is proposed to interest the children in the care and feeding of stock, owned by themselves, and the raising of grain, and have the exhibits at the Fair.

A prize is also to be offered for gardens, in the country and in the town, and particulars regarding this and the childrens classes will be decided upon later.

The president, G. P. Rowe, was appointed delegate to the Fairs Convention to be held at Calgary in February.

Miss Florence Richmond, of Vulcan, has entered upon a course of study in the Academic department at the Mount Royal College, Calgary.

whom added to the excellence of the production.

Miss Ruth Van as Teale Graves whose good name Tess protects by avowing motherhood of the child born out of wedlock, was most effective in her dramatic work. Helen Baker as Myra Longman was equally good. Miss Marie Davidson was good as "Mother Molly" the witch, and later created much laughter as the community busybody in the mission house scene. The electrical effects are well handled and the settings are excellent.

"Tess of the Stormy Country" is the most delightful and best played production which the Eckhardts have as yet given us. In fact nothing better could be desired."

At Shimp's Hall, one night only, Wednesday, February 7th. The Eckhardts come direct from the Majestic theatre at Lethbridge and go from Vulcan for a three night engagement at the Sherman Grand at Calgary. The company numbers fourteen people and carries a complete production of special scenery.

: LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST :

Dr. H. Mecklinburg the well known and long experienced eye-sight specialist will make his next professional visit to Vulcan (hotel) on Wednesday, February 21st. See him about your eyes and you will see well.

The Vulcan hockey team and the Crystal team of Calgary played a friendly game here Saturday afternoon and owing to the weather a small crowd was in attendance. It was a better game of hockey than the game on Thursday, faster and cleaner. The Crystal boys are young and lacked the weight against the local team. They made a good showing, however, losing out by two goals to four. Vulcan will play a return game at Calgary soon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Stack arrived in Vulcan on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Dodds were visitors to Calgary last week.

J. Robson underwent a minor operation in Calgary last week.

R. Conlin was in Calgary last week.

Messrs. George E. Pettman have taken the local agency for the Northern Electric Lighting Company, and can let you have anything from a 16 cp. globe to a \$2,000 electric plant. All kinds of plain and fancy fittings, reading lamps, toasters, irons and electric utilities can be obtained from them.

Vulcan district is coming to the fore as a sheep rearing district. During the past few days a number of sheep have been shipped out to Calgary.

Walter Spinx, an old timer of the Vulcan district, returned last Monday from Vancouver.

Mrs. Percy Peterman, who has been in the General hospital, Calgary for some time, returned to Vulcan on Friday.

Miss Estella Mutz was down from Calgary for the week end.

R. Conlin left on Friday for a business trip to Spokane.

Paul Norton, who has been visiting at various places in the southern States, returned on Monday.

The weather during the past week has been the coldest of the winter so far. On Monday night the thermometer was down to 45 below zero. Cold winds have also prevailed part of the time.

Mr. G. P. Rowe, president of the Agricultural Society, has been appointed as the delegate to attend the Convention at Calgary next month.

Who said anything about the Vulcan hockey team going to the Banff hockey tournament? Well, why shouldn't they? They are the fastest team in the south.

G. E. Pettman was a visitor to Calgary last week.

W. E. Butchart was a business visitor to Calgary on Monday evening.

In the Ensign Patriotic fund report which was published recently \$15 was the amount credited to R. E. Tucker. This should have been \$25. A contribution of \$10 from Mrs. C. D. Mason to the fund is also acknowledged.

Have you seen the new Ideal Grain Pickler. You will be sorry if you don't if you are going to buy one. (Some Pickler). Manufactured and for sale by the Vulcan Woodworkers.

O. L. MPcherson was the delegate from the local U. F. A. to the convention at Edmonton.

P. J. Haslam, of Hearnleigh, was in Calgary last week.

Mrs. T. B. Lebow went to the General hospital, Calgary, last week to be operated on.

Oscar Klausen returned from Calgary last Thursday.

The Local Improvement District council hold their meeting at the offices of the secretary-treasurer to-day. The delegates from this council to attend the annual Convention in Calgary on February 7, 8, and 9 are Messrs. G. L. Ecker, C. M. McDonald, A. Larsen and A. J. Flood.

The curlers had a great time in Calgary last week, and although they did not manage to bring back any of the prizes they had some splendid curling. Of the three rinks, that of Hall won the most games, getting four out of ten. Spooner played nine and won three and Grant won one and got two by default, out of nine games.

Constable Gallaher of Carman was in Vulcan on Monday.

Don't forget the Red Cross masquerade dance on February 14th.

CARNIVAL POSTPONED

Owing to the extreme cold of yesterday it was decided to postpone the annual carnival, and it will be held on Tuesday, February 6th, commencing at half past eight.

ROBLIN TRIAL POSTPONED

The second trial of Sir Rodmond Roblin, George R. Coldwell and James H. Howden, has been postponed until the June assizes.

RED CROSS RETURNS, 1916

According to the statement of the Alberta Provincial branch of the Red Cross Society, Vulcan stands on the list with 48 active members, 27 associate members, total amount raised \$1093.55, amount sent to provincial headquarters \$716.20, number of articles sent, 1709.

Champion has 17 active and 4 associate members, the amount of \$484.85 has been raised, of which \$400 has been sent to provincial headquarters, and 336 articles have been sent.

Fire commissioner Adamson, of New York city, in his annual report, says that carelessness continues to hold first place as the cause of fires. Of a total of 11,455 fires in buildings 8,960 were in homes and 2,495 in other buildings. The remedy for this is obvious—greater care in the home.

From certain quarters we hear complaints of cattle being chased by some of the hordes of uncontrolled and unlicensed dogs in town. At their last meeting the council took steps to ameliorate this state of affairs. It is to be hoped that they will not be slow in prosecuting their resolution with some vigour. There is no denying—and scarcely any exaggerating, for that matter—the canine nuisance which has existed for some time past, and the sooner the matter is dealt with the better.

ARMADA NEWS

Miss Grace Mathews has been visiting in this neighborhood during the past week.

George Money has returned from Calgary.

Mr. Brook, of Calgary, is staying with E. E. Saunders.

Sunny Plains school has commenced. Mrs. A. P. Chase is the teacher.

Messrs. C. Craine and P. Snyder have gone to Kansas on a visit. George Money will look after the Craine ranch pending their return.

Despite the severe weather on Sunday there was a good turn-out to the Sunday school. Come out. It commences at two o'clock.

Earnest and Percy Oakland have arrived back from Calgary.

Mr. Geo. Swires a valued member of our community has sold his goods and chattels and gone to operate his fathers farm.

The Social Club had a successful evening last Friday everyone contributed to the programme to the extent of an original poem.

ALARM IN LETHBRIDGE

Miners in the Lethbridge district are still on strike and with the thermometer at 35 below zero, the fuel situation is rapidly becoming critical. Suffering will occur in Lethbridge among many families within a day or two and as for the country there has not been any adequate supply of fuel for some time, and the situation in the countryside is most critical. There is no indication that the Lethbridge miners will return to work until some stiff action has been taken by the government.

ST. VALENTINE'S DANCE

After a cessation of six weeks the Red Cross committee are again coming to the fore with their dances. Two have already been arranged for, and the first of these will be held at the Opera house on Wednesday, February 14th. This affair will differ from the former ones in that it will be a masquerade dance. The supper will be served by the ladies of the committee and the music supplied by the Vulcan orchestra.

VULCAN CHURCH ANNUAL MEETING

Successful Year Reported—Ladies Aid Doing Very Good Work

Following the service on Sunday evening the annual Church meeting was held. The attendance, considering the cold, was very good.

The annual reports from the various branches were given. The session reported a membership of 48, and 64 adherents. The report of the Board of managers which was read by the secretary R. L. Elves, showed a successful financial year, and after paying off debt to the extent of \$125, there was a balance of \$167 in the bank. The building fund report showed that there had been collected the sum of \$2797. There were still some outstanding pledges. \$1200 was still required in order that the new Church be free of debt.

The Sunday school report showed an encouraging year's work. The attendance is growing and interest being taken in the work. The average attendance for the year is 41.

The Ladies Aid report showed that the mortgage on the Manse had been paid off. The ladies also paid for the re-decoration of the Manse, and intend to pay for the pews in the new Church. There is a balance in hand of \$65.

The officers appointed were: Session, Messrs. H. W. Reeves, F. A. Elves and J. H. Cook; managers, the members of the session, W. F. Jennejohn, W. A. Howes and R. L. Elves.

DAIRYING IN PRINCE ALBERT

A Dutch syndicate of which Gerald Los, of Amsterdam, is the head, has leased eight square miles of grazing land between Henribourg and Paddock Wood, north of Prince Albert, and will inaugurate a large dairy industry. Fifty head of pure bred dairy cattle are being sent out as the nucleus of the herd.

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LOCAL FED LAMB

At The

4 x Market

HOW THE DAUGHTERS OF BRITAIN ARE HELPING TO WIN THE WAR

THOUSANDS ARE ENGAGED IN MUNITION WORKS

Hall Caine, the Well Known British Author, Paints a Vivid Picture Of the Awesome Sights in Woolwich, where Women Perform Much of the Work of Shell Making

We have always been proudly conscious of what the sons of Britain have been doing at the front. It is not time we realized what the daughters of Britain are doing at home? Though the vast Arsenal of Woolwich is at our own doors, few of us who sleep in London have any real sense of its colossal presence, its immense significance, the tremendous force it stands for. Its origin dates back to other wars, but when the present war began its workers were only 14,000 in all, without a woman of their number. Now there are 17,000 women and 50,000 men.

That is not all. Notwithstanding its fierce reality Woolwich is a symbol rather than a geographical expression. To that centre on the Thames three and a half miles by two and a half, with its numberless workshops, its endless avenues and its hundred and twenty miles of internal railway, there radiate the activities of scores of associate factories round about, so that 30,000 workers more, chiefly women (97,000 in all), are feeding this almost fathomless reservoir. Woolwich is a great mechanical octopus with arms that reach over, across and around London and the country about it.

Before going into the women's workshops you are taken to the forces of the men, for it is impossible to come to Woolwich without seeing the awful basilicas of bridled force in which the mammoth guns are created. Here is one of them, a vast place, as big as Albert Hall. A colossal Nasmyth hammer, with a blow of 40 tons, is pounding on a thick block of white-hot steel. First a gentle tap to make sure of position and then a thunderous thud that makes the earth quake beneath your feet.

A few moments later you are in another vast forge, but here there is nearly no noise and hardly any motion. A gigantic press of 4,000 tons is drilling a hole through another enormous block of white-hot metal. The great thing seems almost as large as the facade of St. Mark's at Venice, and not unlike it in form, although stark and black. Under its open arch, without a sound or the appearance of a hand to guide them, and with a motion that is almost ghostlike, the great anvils with their burning freight glide into position.

A score of stalwart men, stripped to the waist, stand round with long iron rods and pinchers. They push a thick black ring of apparently cold metal on the top of the white-hot block. One man stands under a huge clock with his hand on a lever. No one speaks. There is scarcely a sound. Presently there comes slowly down, as from the keystone of the monster machine, a shining column of steel. It reaches the black ring, presses down on it, descends without a pause to the white-hot block, rests on top of it for a moment, there is a thud as of something falling into a pit beneath, and then the column rises, the arch is reopened, and the ring has disappeared, having passed through the metal and dropped to the ground below. The sense of silent, irresistible, oceanic, almost motionless power has left you breathless.

But perhaps the most awesome of all sights in Woolwich is that of the big furnace house for manufacturing the steel. I think I have witnessed in various parts of the world many scenes of earthquake, eruption, tidal wave, geyser and boiling river—but I doubt if I have ever been more awed, more moved, and in a sense more terrified, than by the spectacle here presented of the physical forces of Nature chained and harnessed to the work of men.

But Woolwich has a world of operations that are entirely suitable for women, and in a few minutes more we are in the midst of them. There is a new shop worked entirely by women, having been built for them since the beginning of the war. The vast place covers an area which is apparently as great as that of Trafalgar Square. Two thousand women are here, and there is room for three thousand in all. Innumerable lathes, generally of small size, cover the cemented floor, with pulleys and wheels spinning in the air above them. It is a dense forest of machinery, pulsing and throbbing and whirling and tossing as from some unseen storm.

There is at first something so incongruous in the spectacle of women working masses of powerful machinery (or, indeed, any machinery more formidable than a sewing machine) that for a moment, as you stand at the entrance, the sight is scarcely believable. But you go in and move round, and after a while the astonishing fact seems perfectly natural. Although most of the machines in this shop are small, some are large, and a few alarming. Here is a slip of a girl working one of the latter kind, a huge thing that has two large wheels like mill-wheels revolving at either side of her, and though she looks like a child in the jaws of some great black monster, she does not seem to be the least afraid. Here is another young girl who is feeding a round disc with bits of metal that look like discolored farthings, and as her own particular Caliban eats them up it utters from its interior a hoarse grunt that hits you like a blow on the brain, yet she does not seem to hear.

But most of the work done by the women looks simple enough, and seems perfectly natural to their sex, although it has always hitherto been done by men. One woman is turning base plates for shells on a turret lathe. Another is cutting copper bands for shells from tubes. Another is pressing the copper bands into their places. Yet another is riveting brass plugs on to high explosive shells. Some are drilling the holes through the six-inch shells. Others are rough-turning the shell surfaces; and yet others are gauging and parting-off the bodies of the huge eight-inch high explosives. Many are making shell fuses, a task in which women have become amazingly proficient, and many more are at work at the inspection board, where, being trained to the use of one gauge only, they have developed an efficiency to which men have never attained.

All the women wear the same uniform: a khaki-colored overall girdled at the waist, and a cap of the shape of a bathing-cap. This is in the interests of safety, lest the dress or the hair of the operator should be caught in the pulleys and belts of the machinery; but it has the further and not altogether negligible advantage, in the eyes of the male creature, of being extremely becoming.

Their hard work does not seem to be doing much harm to their health, for their eyes are bright, their cheeks are fresh, and there is hardly any evidence of fatigue among them. The clamorous and deafening noise of the machinery, its jar and whirl and clank, which make your temples throb, sings (after their first days in the factory) like music in their ears, and they would miss it if it stopped. They work day and night, in two shifts of 12 hours each, with a break of an hour for dinner and half an hour for tea. Their pay, which is usually by the piece, is generally large, the minimum being, I think, a pound a week, and the maximum five or seven pounds.

They talk very little—indeed, hardly at all. Perhaps their work requires all their attention; perhaps their spirits are under the spell of the deadly things they are dealing with. Some of them are wearing over their mouths and nostrils light green veils that are like the veils of Arab women inverted; others, in their indifference to danger, have tucked their respirators into their waistbands and are working with nostrils and mouths exposed.

It is not for long we can bear to look on a scene like this, so fearfully charged with spiritual as well as physical tragedy, and when we step back to the caseway outside we breathe more freely.—Hall Caine, in London Daily Chronicle.

Livestock Production

World Will Look to America for Stock After the War

The whole world will look to this continent, particularly Canada, for replenishing its supply of cattle, which has been reduced to unprecedented proportions by the war, and means towards supplying this need were outlined by H. S. Arkell, assistant livestock commissioner for the Dominion, in evidence submitted to the Dominion's Royal Commission at Ottawa. He made several recommendations. First was an intelligent system of handling the industry. Animal statistics were needed, and not as now every ten years.

Statistics should also show the quality and conditions as well as the number of cattle. There should be definite periods during the year for marketing cattle, so that the farmers could raise cattle to suit that time. Statistics should be neutral and not biased for commercial reasons. Information and statistics should also be supplied regarding the condition in competitive cattle raising countries, such as the Argentine and the United States. Field officers ought to be appointed in Canada, and at least one technically trained man should be stationed in Great Britain to organize the export trade.

48,798 Suicides in Five Years

The Spectator, an insurance paper of New York, states that there have been 48,798 suicides in the United States in five years. San Diego, Cal., has the record of the biggest suicide rate in the country, it being 63.3 per 100,000 of population. San Francisco is not far behind, having a rate of 55.7. Sacramento is also a place conducive to suicide, apparently, for its rate is 51.2. August, Ga., had the lowest rate of all American cities when were investigated, the record in 1915 being four persons per 100,000. Mobile, Ala., also was low, with 5.3. Auburn, N.Y., had a record of 5.4.

Did Not Worry Her

"Mary," cried Mrs. White to her maid, as she was dressing for the dinner, "what shall I do? I've just had a most dreadful accident—and don't know what's going to happen. I've broken my new hand glass. It means seven years' unhappiness."

"Lor, mum," replied Mary, "don't you set no heed on that! Look at me. I'm not fretting and I've just broken the large pier glass in the drawing room."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Coals to Newcastle

The woman of the house answered the knock at the door of the tumble-down home.

"How do you do?" said the visitor. "I am Miss Smith, the school nurse, and I have come to give you a few suggestions on child welfare."

"Aw, gwan," answered the mother, cheerfully. "Wot d'ye know about kids? Haven't I had ten, and ain't four o' them livin'?"—Harper's Magazine.

If Germany Should Win

The Man Who Could Go to the Front But Stays at Home

No one can read the news from England these days, without being awakened to the dread that has been stirring in many hearts during the past two years, the dread that all might not be as well as our patriotic hopes would suggest, that the hour for the British Empire might have come as for so many others in the past, that Germany with her strength, her determination, her efficiency, her unscrupulous and apparently indomitable will was achieving the victory which we had lightly been taking for granted.

There is no disloyalty in facing the facts. There is no treason in preparing for the worst. Without knowledge of the facts, without preparation for the worst, victory is impossible. King George himself told us this month ago. Mr. Lloyd George told us last year that if we did not put forth every effort we could not win. We are not putting forth every effort, and we are not sure that we are not losing hundreds, if not thousands of our citizens go about our streets, and they appear to be indifferent whether Germany wins or not. It would be well for those who adopt this careless attitude to become acquainted with what will happen if Germany wins.

Canada is the chief prize that Germany would desire to wrest from Britain. Germany knows that possession of the mineral wealth of the world means world-rulership. Germany took the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine on account of their coal and iron. Silesia was taken for the same reason. The announcement is now made by Germany that Belgium is indispensable to Germany. This is on account of her coal and iron. The northern departments of France are valuable for the same reason. It is for her mineral wealth rather than for her prairie lands that Germany casts longing eyes on Canada. If Germany wins, Canada becomes a German colony. There will be no more bilingual disputes. German will be the one official language. There will be no dispute about militarism in the schools. Everybody will do military service. When Germany is ready to conquer the United States we would march at the Kaiser's orders to settle Uncle Sam. For if Britain and her present allies are defeated the United States has nothing wherewith to support any argument against the subjugation of the Stars and Stripes to the Kaiser's eagles.

We may deplore what has happened in Belgium, but if we protested we should be served as Belgium has been served. There is nothing that has happened in Europe that would not happen to us if German arms should triumph in Europe in this campaign.

The man who could go to the front and stay at home, the woman who could influence a man to go to the front and keep him back will be responsible for the fall of the British Empire if Germany should win.

Are any of these who read this shouldering this responsibility?—Toronto World.

Canadians Will Have To Supply Shells Needed

Contracts in States Are Not Going to Be Renewed

English shell contracts in the United States virtually all run out within six months, after the first of the year, and will not be renewed, it was announced by J. W. Flavell, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board of Canada. This would increase Canada's responsibilities in the future and Canadian munition manufacturers will be expected to fulfil their contracts for 1917, he said.

Mr. Flavell has been abroad consulting with the Minister of Munitions and his assistants, and this announcement was accepted as the message of Great Britain to the Dominion.

"Of course Britain will still continue to purchase copper, brass, steel and other raw material from the States," he said, "but she will not purchase any more of the finished shells. The minister considers that two years' probation is sufficient and will expect Canada to fulfill the promise she made for munitions in 1917. In fact, it would be a grave blunder if the contracts were not fulfilled. Canada is still behind with her deliveries."

He added that few people realized what a tremendous factor the Dominion has become in munitions production; of the magnitude of the task before it.

Timothy Seed Cleaned at Elevator

C. E. Austin, general manager of Canadian government elevators, states that for the first time in his experience the province of Alberta has raised timothy seed, which in previous years has always been imported from the United States. This is the first time, indeed, that it has been raised in Canada, and it is equal to that produced across the line. He has installed at the government elevator in Calgary special machinery to clean the seed.

The Farmers' Union of New South Wales has passed a resolution requesting the state government to push with the utmost vigor its scheme for handling wheat in bulk. Hitherto the Pacific trade in grain has been handled in bags, but since the war there has been difficulty in securing the bags. The bulk handling scheme includes the erection of terminal elevators.

Naughty Shell

The busy old lady was calling at the wounded soldier's home. "How did it happen, William?" she inquired.

"Shell, mum."

"A shell? Dear me. Did it explode?"

"Explode, mum?" replied William wearily. "Oh, I wouldn't say that, mum. It just crept up quietly behind me—and bit me."

What the Allies Intend

Firm Resolve to Secure the Peace of Europe for a Century

Two great forces make for the continuance of the struggle. One is the firm resolve of the allied powers that will make its renewal impossible, that will assure the peace of Europe for a century. When they talk of "crushing Germany," the meaning is that the military power and the military ideals, the imperial arrogance of Germany, must be destroyed. In Germany the chief motive for continuing the struggle is the desperate need of the militarists and imperialists to save themselves, the dread of what they know will happen to them when the war ends in their defeat. It is an interest separate and distinct from the interests of the German people. Could the people be made to see and understand that the dynasty and the military and agrarian classes are fighting for themselves, not really for Germany or for German subjects, that the dreadful burdens they are bearing, the sacrifices they are compelled to make, are not in their own behalf, but to save the ruling classes from overthrow, there would come a day of reckoning in Germany that would very quickly end the fighting.—From the New York Times.

German General Fled on Donkey

Was Disturbed at Breakfast By Rude British Tommies

One German general in the midst of war and frequent bombardments was able to live amid peace and plenty in a spacious cellar, with beer and much German food, according to the story told by E. de Faurquier, in the Petit Parisien.

The discovery of the general's subterranean quarters in Beaumont, where he breakfasted every morning in pajamas, caused much merriment among the British soldiers. The commander was thenceforth nicknamed "General von Pajamas."

The place of honor on the walls of the dining-room was given to a picture of the Kaiser, beneath which was a keg of Muenchener brew, flanked on each side by champagne magnums improvised with cartridges of a "155" shell. Here the doughty general lived in fine style, quaffing the celebrated beer and dining on the food he had in a well stocked larder. The capture of Beaumont revealed all this.

The general was in this simple garb and his accustomed place when the shock of the British shell rain began. He had already devoured three fried eggs and was contemplating a slice of ham. He bellowed a command to his orderly, an old Silesian peasant.

"What beasts those English are!" he shouted. "Go see if they are not going to let me finish my breakfast in peace!" He had drawn a glass of beer when a sergeant rushed in unannounced.

"The English are masters of the trenches! The village is about to be taken!" he shouted with a perfunctory salute.

The general swore like the Flanders veteran he was, and spilled the beer on his pyjamas. Heedless of the accident, he fumbled here and there searching for his tunic. It was not to be found, and the confusion of the great guns had already given way to the crackling fire of rifles.

Tethered at the very doorstep was a fortunate creature whose breakfast had not been disturbed by shellfire or Highland yells. It was a lowly donkey, such as carried figots in more peaceful times, and it munched contentedly from a nosebag.

This providential beast proved to be the means of the general's escape. While his pyjamas flapped in the keen air and his slippered heels beat a devil's tattoo on the flank of the amazed donkey, whose nosebag, spilling grain at every jump, lent an air of hilarity to the scene, the general out-Gilpined John himself, and eventually arrived safe and sore behind his own lines.

The story was told by the Silesian orderly, for whom "no donkey was provided. He, together with the ham, the keg, the shells and the Kaiser's picture, fell into the hands of the victors.

Alberta's Coal Output Increasing

The output of the coal mines in the province of Alberta for the present year is estimated by John Stirling, chief mine inspector, at from 4.1 to 4.2 million tons, practically a million tons increase upon the production of 1915.

The output then was 3,400,000 tons. The province of Nova Scotia was the only province in Canada that passed it in production, with between five and six million tons. The output of the adjacent province of British Columbia was 2,209,289 tons. This year Alberta will again be the second largest coal producing province in Canada.

Illinois Man Buys Big Alberta Ranch

An important land transaction has recently been closed by which W. J. Alexander, of Sidell, Illinois, has purchased a big ranch in Southern Alberta in the vicinity of Lethbridge, containing 4,640 acres. Approximately 1,500 acres are plowed, ready for drilling next spring. This past year, one 300-acre field of wheat produced a yield that averaged 42 1-2 bushels per acre.

New York's Tallest Buildings

The five tallest buildings in New York, with the height of each, are as follows: Woolworth, Broadway and Park place, 750 feet; Metropolitan, Madison square, 700 feet 3 inches; Singer, Broadway, near Liberty street, 612 feet 1 inch; Municipal, Centre street and Park row, 560 feet 1 inch; Bankers' Trust, Wall and Nassau streets, 530 feet.

Popular This Season

Young Lady (with hopes): What do you think is the fashionable color for a bride?

Male Shopwalker: Tastes differ, but I should prefer a white one.

A VICTORY FOR GERMAN ARMS IS DECLARED TO BE IMPOSSIBLE

ABSOLUTE DEFEAT IS ONLY A MATTER OF TIME

Russian General Believes That the Enemy Never Had a Chance Of Winning, and Russians To-Day Demand Continuation Of War to a Successful Conclusion

Canadians Achieve Imperishable Glory

Play Part in War Which Will For Ever Distinguish Them

Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, on his recent return from England, and discussing the war, said: "Britain's forces are burning fiercely, creating steel chains by which her integral parts will be bound together as never before. It has been her boast for years that only a 'silken cord' connected the mother country with her overseas Dominions and colonies. That time is past. The war has demonstrated that unity of effort and direction must continue."

"Canada has assumed a heavy portion of the burden of the war, far greater than anyone anticipated. Canadians have stood in critical positions and have held them. They have done men's work, fulfilling the terms of the partnership that exists between the various members of the Empire. Canadians have won a name which will forever distinguish them. Never will they be confused with other nationalities on this continent. Canada will, in fact, be a senior partner in the British Empire, bearing an equal share of the burdens, reaping an equal proportionate share of the profits and filling a prominent seat at the Council table."

"Lloyd George's elevation to the Premiership undoubtedly is the outcome of a desire on the part of the more aggressive party in the House of Commons to have a Government that will prosecute the war with more vigor. The change merely indicates that the people of Great Britain intend to utilize every resource and every force at their command to insure victory."

"Britain wants peace just as soon as the demands made by her and her allies are won from Germany. Anything less is not victory."

"The masterful way in which Britain is financing the war is no less impressive than the achievements at the front. Her wealth and resources are almost limitless and are being freely and gladly pledged."

"This war is developing the individual. Every man, woman and child must do a share. Women in the United Kingdom are taking men's places at home. They have demonstrated that they can do work men heretofore have done and just as efficiently. They work on the railways, manufacture munitions, do the farm work; in fact, there is nothing except the actual fighting in the trenches that they are not doing. Every woman at man's work puts another rifle on the firing line."

"As to Canada's future, I have always been certain. The war has only hastened developments. With a population nearly equivalent to that of New York State, and a territory larger than the United States, her possibilities are vast. The quality of her fighting and her share in the war has carried her name to remote corners. Before the war immigration was rapid, but not in a measure to what it will be when peace is declared. I firmly believe that Canada will have an influx of population not unlike that in the United States about fifty years ago."

"A great deal of money and many thousands of settlers have already gone to Canada from the United States. The investor finds there a good field for his wealth, and the settler a fertile soil for his plough. We have come quickly to both. Canada looks to the United States more than she ever did before, for two reasons: Money and men are plentiful here, and the supply from overseas is cut off."

New Canadian Training Camp

A new Canadian training camp has been established in the south of England, which, unlike the disposition of the training division at Shorncliffe, is to be made up of four rather widely separated camps, with headquarters at Brighton. The loss in compactness, however, is more than compensated for by the splendid location of all the camps, and the ample scope afforded for every requirement of training.

General Macdougall, of Ottawa, the general officer commanding, made for himself a splendid reputation while commanding at Shorncliffe. He will have Lieut.-Col. John A. Gunn as general staff officer of the first grade. Col. Spry, assistant adjutant quartermaster-general, is to be chief administrative officer.

Said Something Pleasant

Mother: I'm glad you had a nice time at the party dear. I hope you remembered to say something pleasant to Elsie's mother just before leaving.

Marjory: Oh, yes, I did, mamma. I smiled and said, "I enjoyed myself very much, Mrs. Applegate. I had lots more to eat than I expected."

In a certain shop hangs a sign, framed in black, reading thus: "We regret to inform our honored customers that our good and generous friend, Mr. Credit, expired today. He was a noble soul, always willing and helpful, but had been failing for some time. May he rest in peace. Pay cash."

Well Trained

"Subster is a perfect husband."

"I never heard he was so wonderful."

"Well, every time he sees a mailbox he feels in his pockets."—Buffalo Express.

Russia will save Rumania from the Tonic menace, and next spring will have the strongest army she has had since the war began. Gen. Brusiloff told Stanley Washburn, the London Times correspondent, at Russian headquarters on the Carpathian front. Gen. Brusiloff commands all the Russian armies that made the great sweep into Galicia in the summer.

"I speak with authority when I say that from the common soldier up, the united sentiment of Russia is that Rumania should be protected, helped and supported in every possible way," said the Russian commander.

"The Rumanians must feel faith in the great heart of the Russian people," General Brusiloff continued. "They must know that in the efforts we are making to save them this sentiment is the dominant factor, not merely a question of our own self-interest to protect our flank left."

"Rumania is now feeling for the first time the pressure of war, and the bitterness of defeat, but Rumania must realize that defeats are but incidents of a greater campaign. Behind her stands great Russia, who will see that her brave little ally who came into the war for a just cause does not ultimately suffer for daring to espouse the cause for which we are all fighting."

"Personally, never since the beginning have I believed that the enemy had a chance of winning. While they are able to continue successful offensives it is difficult for them to realize that they are not approaching a successful peace."

"This summer's operations mark a definite period of defeat. That period dates from the time when the Allies, co-ordinating their programmes, seized from the enemy the capacity for continuing the offensives and dictating their strategy to us."

"From the beginning of the operations this summer on the Russian southwestern front, the enemy has lost control of the situation. In spite of his superhuman efforts to regain the initiative, he has utterly failed to do so. Again and again on this front the enemy's design to block our plans and throw us back on the defensive has been ruined by the valor and fortitude of our heroic troops."

"Simultaneously our brave allies on the west were beginning a summer campaign which must by now have demonstrated to the German high command that with all its material it can construct no defensive works that the British and French cannot surely, if slowly, destroy. Italy, too, has had successes."

"If there remain any Germans who are still hopeful of their cause, let them realize that today, when the Central Powers already have lost the initiative and are finding difficulty in refilling their ranks, Russia has not yet reached the zenith of her power. Surely no intelligent German can expect victory. It is simply a question of how long they are willing to continue the war, of which the end is absolutely foreshadowed today."

"Russia's full power will only be approached next year, when we shall have the largest and best army since the beginning of the war. Even this year we have been obliged to conduct our offensive with an inferiority of material and heavy guns. Next year we shall have material in equality with the enemy and a superiority in human resources which will steadily increase as long as the war endures."

"The morale of the Russian people has been slowly rising for two years. It is my absolute personal conviction that if it were possible to take a vote of the entire population, 99 out of 100 Russians today would demand the continuation of the war to a definite and final victory regardless of its price."

"Our new levies each year are equal to the best troops. I believe they are far superior to anything which the enemy can find to send against us in next year's campaign."

The Prettiest Feet

A Swiss professor states that not one woman in a score has a perfect foot, owing to the wearing of high-heeled boots and pointed toe shoes. Russian, German, American, Austrian and Dutch women, he says, have broad feet, while those of Englishwomen are too narrow to fill classical and healthy conditions. The women of the Latin races, excluding Frenchwomen, have the best formed and therefore the prettiest feet, the professor says.—London Mail.

Sir David Beatty's Quotation

In the album presented to the Kitchen Memorial Fund by Mrs. Ian Malcolm, the quotation contributed above his "boldly written signature" by Sir David Beatty is as follows: Grant that with zeal and skill this day I do. What me to do behoves, what Thou commandest me to do. Grant that I do it sharp, at point of moment fit. And when I do it, grant me good success in it.

Sir David Beatty has done many brave things in his time, but I doubt if he has ever done a bolder than in adopting this quotation. For the four lines are a translation of part of a hymn written by a German—Johann Heermann, the writer of a long row of hymns, who has been in his grave in Poland for nearly three hundred years.—Westminster Gazette.

Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK
R. W. GLOVER

PROPRIETOR
MANAGING EDITOR

THE U.F.A. PLATFORM.

The delegates of the U. F. A. Convention, in issuing their U.F.A. platform, have definitely outlined a policy which they believe to be the best for the farming community of Alberta. Without going into a minute examination of its tenet of twenty-two articles, it will suffice to say that it embraces (1) reduction of tariffs, acceptance of the reciprocity agreement of 1911 which remains on the statute books of the United States, agricultural machinery and farming necessities placing on the free list, a lowering of customs tariffs on the necessities of life; (2) direct tax on unimproved lands and natural resources, sharply graded income tax on incomes over \$4,000, heavy graduated inheritance tax on large estates, graduated income tax on profits of large corporations over ten per cent; (3) election by proportional representation, publicity of political fund contribution and expenditure before and after elections, franchise to women, right of recall, the abolition of the election deposit; (4) the referendum, abolition of patronage system, full provincial control in liquor legislation, that no natural resources be alienated from the Crown, competitive examinations for all civil servants, nationalization of all railway, telegraph and express companies, provincial control of all natural resources, here and in Saskatchewan.

Such a programme is both wise and statesmanlike. It embodies a set of ideas with which all established parties will not be in accord, but as the vote of the U.F.A. member is to go to the candidate who supports the platform, one anticipates some drastic changes in the ideas a man will take to Edmonton, or Ottawa, in the future. Either that, or a direct farmers candidate chosen from among themselves, who will well and truly discharge their business of legislation. The latter is far more likely to come than not. During the past few years the U. F. A. has grown in strength and soundness, and from small beginnings has risen to a position of power in the land, so much so, in fact, that they are practically able to dictate on matters of national policy. It is easy to see where the political power lays, or will lay in the course of a few years. This programme is but the embodiment of Alberta sentiment. Consider that the same ideas prevail throughout the farming communities of the west; group these into one whole, consolidated voting power guided by a single purpose—the political emancipation of the farmer—and there is no getting away from the fact that they will hold the political power in the hollow of their hand. The day of the Farmers Party in Canada will come as surely as did the Labour Party in other parts of the Empire, and present political parties who do not agree with their demands may blind themselves to this fact as they will; it will make no difference. The farmer has too long been subject to legislation that is inimical to his full measure of success, and he means to either get men in power who will handle his affairs for him, or failing that, handle them for himself. The U.F.A. Platform is the first call to the consideration of and wielding of political power; already one foresees the future.

TWO NEW AGRICULTURAL COMPETITIONS

Two good subjects were adopted by the Agricultural Society directors at their meeting on Saturday. One was that school children be given the opportunity to raise stock or grain to be exhibited at the Fair, and the other that prizes be awarded to the best country garden and the best town garden.

Neither of these proposals got beyond adoption, and they will come up for discussion at a later meeting, when conditions and prizes to be awarded will be decided upon.

The idea of interesting the school children in

the life work of the parents of nine-tenths of them is a happy one, and ought to bring forth great interest not only from the children themselves, but from the older people, who will doubtless manifest a practical interest in this line of education for the rising generation who will eventually take their places on the farms of the province. To imbue a lively and personal interest for agriculture in the minds of the children is the surest way of escaping the "back-to-the-land" problem in the future, and it is to be hoped that the parents and teachers throughout the district will lend their hearty co-operation to the Society in this move.

The admitting of farm and town gardens into competitions of their own is to be commended. There has too long been a neglect of developing the home beautiful for the sake of the pleasure that can be derived therefrom. The prize may be the initial incentive, but as the idea grows this will give way to the more aesthetic idea of beauty for beauty's sake.

NOTES

One of the most promising features brought up at last week's convention of the U.F.A., as far as the farmer is concerned, is that of the proposed Government Farm Loan Act, outlined in a speech by Hon. Mr. Mitchell. Briefly, the intention of the Government is to grant first mortgage loans to farmers repayable over 30 years or less if the borrower desires. The rate of interest charged will be 1 per cent. higher than that at which the Government secures the money, which will be by means of debentures, and the 1 per cent. will include all charges and fees, and there will be no deduction from the loan. At the present time no money could be loaned to homesteaders, but the Government are hopeful of coming to terms with Ottawa whereby this could be arranged. Altogether, the Act will be far reaching, and apart from giving the farmer cheaper money, it will have a tendency to revolutionize the present rate of from eight to ten per cent. on borrowed money.

President Wilson's speech of last week, before the Senate was an epoch making affair in more ways than one. Ideal in tone, humane in purport and international to a degree, it stands out as one of the most ethical utterances the war has called forth. There are points in it to which we, at this time, cannot acquiesce. What is meant, for instance, by the "freedom of the seas" as an essential, and how can the President have hopes for the lasting peace of which he speaks unless the militarism of Germany is given to understand, by complete defeat, that armed camps are incompatible with international security and well being? But, nevertheless, Mr. Wilson has provided us all with food for thought on the future of the world after the war, which, it is inevitable, will have to be kept in order by the armed policing of the stronger and more intelligent nations.

In a recent interview on the Imperial Council which is to be called shortly, Mr. Lloyd George briefly sketched an outline of the immediate problems which would face it. To win the war is the first and great problem, other matters are not yet clear, but there will be the questions affecting the disposition of the German colonies, and the closer relations of the British Empire one to the other after the war is over.

It must be a source of satisfaction to the Dominions to be called at last into the councils of the Empire. The need for it was apparent before the war, now, when every part has sent her quota to stem the German tidal wave the claims are incontestable, and the various parts of the Empire will be able to assume a responsibility they are justly entitled to.

The result of the soldiers vote in the British Columbia prohibition plebiscite is still a matter for discussion. The latest reports speak of some grave irregularities in connection with the taking of the over-seas vote. Many soldiers have written stating that men have voted as many as four times at the instigation of the liquor interests.

It is one thing for a Government to give its soldiers a vote but is quite another thing to allow it to be dealt with in this manner.

WATCH FOR OUR FEBRUARY Catalogue

Which will be issued Next Week
SPECIAL FEATURES

H. W. Reeves

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Lodge: Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M.
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Meals served at all hours
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit.
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Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.
W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for - 64598

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Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognised bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

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We give track quotations or handle grain on consignment.

Let us show you how our trained selling organization can serve you—see our Agent.

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When in Calgary visit our Office.

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We are putting in a large stock
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FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK
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SAVE for War Saving Certificates

OUR Savings Department will
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HELP THE GOVERNMENT
WIN THE WAR

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Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Capital Paid-up - \$3,000,000
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"NATIONAL SERVICE"

Herewith we publish an outline
of Rev. A. R. Schrag's sermon,
preached on Sunday, January
14th, entitled 'National Service'.
It was an appeal to fill in the
cards as an act of patriotism,
expressing the essentially demo-
cratic nature of our political life.

The text was Galatians 5-1
"With freedom did Christ set
you free". After a few words
on the context, the speaker went
on to say that this war, from the
standpoint of politics, could be
traced back to a rejection of de-
mocracy by the German Govern-
ment under Prussian influence.
Authority became vested in the
ruler, not in the parliament. Ex-
ecutive authority comes from a
secret council called the Bundes-
rath, whose personnel is nominat-
ed by the Kaiser whose enact-
ments are brought to the elected
assembly, the Reichstag, to con-
firm, amend or veto, and to pro-
vide funds to carry out the mea-
sures so accepted. There is no
control of the people by the peo-
ple for the people. It is autocracy
backed by a military propaganda
that organizes industries, school
and press to such a pitch of effi-
ciency that at last the 'Day' shall
arrive when Deutschland uber
alles.

With the Briton this war is not
at the word of a king, but of
parliament; the soldier is not a
god but a citizen; the whole en-
terprise is one of free choice. In
Germany military necessity rules
on the thesis that might is right.
In Britain we defend our right
with all our might. If conscrip-
tion is considered wise it will be
accepted on the grounds that the
liberty of the individual is given
up that the larger liberties of the
State may be preserved to all.

It is not for us to jump at the
conclusion that National Service
leads to conscription. It is obvi-
ous, however, that Canada has
not done all that she is able.
1,250,000 eligible men remain
outside of the service. One out
of every ten of these would fill
up the ranks. Only twelve out
of every hundred enlisted are
Canadian born. As for our wealth
we are getting rich by virtue of
this war, but a very small frac-
tion of the new money is coming
back to the State in the shape of
thrifty savings or war taxes. We
are postponing the day of reck-
oning.

National Service cards are
simply attempting along one line
to overtake these deficiencies. It
is a stocktaking method to ascer-
tain the manhood assets of Can-
ada. We must do more to win;
what can we do? An inventory
such as this will tell.

Yet it is just such a disclosure
that begets selfish fears; these
fears are a real test of loyalty.
Setting aside a percentage who
are indifferent to anything public,
there are some who, because of
conscientious scruples against
war, others who are prejudiced
because of inequalities in profit
and tax and wage, are deter-
mined to thwart the Government.
It is a mistake to use this means of
protest. We must get at facts
and these cards are obviously a
ready and economical way of
taking stock.

Send in criticism or suggestion
along with the card—it is accept-
able, but don't fail to send in the
card. This is not a measure up-
on which we need find occasion
to renew old feuds or open fresh
breaches of sectionalism. Doubt-
less the direct result of this in-
formation will be measures that
shall lead to yet greater demands
upon us in order to prosecute this
war with something like zeal and
efficiency. Yet on that account,
to set aside these cards will not
stay the war measures, but the
rather proclaims such an individ-
ual to be self-centred and disloyal
even to inviting public contumely
and judicial penalty. Fill in the
cards. "Cease thine evading,
God needs thee to-day. Move to
the fore".

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edge required.

Paper hanging made easy,

quicker, cleaner and better.

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Handsome bound sample books

showing hundreds of beautiful ex-

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agents free.

Over 2,100 agents are making

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Applicants please state occupa-

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will be furnished.

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Notice to Claimants and Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of
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Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
all persons having claims upon the es-
tate of Joseph Avar Shipley, late of
Lomond, in the Province of Alberta,
Farmer, who died on the 6th day of Ap-
ril, 1916, are required to file with Messrs.
Conybeare, Church, McArthur & David-
son, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Cony-
beare Block, Lethbridge, Alberta, by the
27th day of February, 1917, a full state-
ment duly verified of their claims and of
any securities held by them, and that
after that date the Administratrix will
distribute the assets of the said deceased
among the parties entitled thereto, hav-
ing regard only to the claims of which
notice has been filed or brought to her
knowledge.

DATED at Lethbridge, Alberta, this
30th day of December, A.D., 1916.
Conybeare, Church, McArthur
& Davidson,
Lethbridge, Alberta,
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Keep your stock well sup-
plied with water. We have
a large range range of

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of all sizes and descriptions
on hand. Call and inspect.
Call and inspect them.

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Your Own Electricity

We have secured the agency for
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Plants. A plant for every pur-
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ing harness. It completely em-
erges the harness in oil, thus
insuring that every part is prop-
erly oiled. You cannot afford to
let your harness go unsoiled for
the small sum of \$1.50 per set.

Bring them in now before spring
work begins.

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THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE KARLUK DESCRIBED BY ARCTIC EXPLORER

BARTLETT'S STORY OF HARDSHIP AND HEROISM

Master of the Flagship of Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition
Unfolds in a Graphic Manner the History of the Momentous
Trip Undertaken after Loss of his Ship

When Captain Robert A. Bartlett sailed out of the navy yard at Esquimalt, British Columbia, as master of the Karluk, the flagship of Vilhjalmur Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition, on June 17, 1913, he wrote to a friend at Boston: "This will have the North Pole trip beaten to a frazzle."

And it did. For two reasons it proved to Captain Bartlett himself to be the most momentous trip of his life. First, because the Karluk, which was an old whaler, was not built for withstanding ice pressure; and secondly, because the winter of 1913-14 was unprecedented in the annals of Alaska.

The financing and direction of the expedition had been originally undertaken by the National Geographic Society; but the Canadian Government felt that since the country to be explored was Canadian territory it was only fitting that the expedition fly its flag and be financed from its treasury. And so, at the earnest request of Canada's Premier, Sir Robert Borden, the National Geographic Society relinquished its direction.

The main work of the party aboard the Karluk was to be the exploration of the region lying west of the Parry Islands, and especially that portion lying west and northwest from Prince Patrick Island. If land were discovered a base was to be established on it, but if ice were encountered, then the party was to work round to the southwest corner of Prince Patrick Island, or, failing that, to the west corner of Banks Island.

On June 17, 1913, the Karluk left Esquimalt and made for Nome, where she stayed until July 13. The next day she reached Port Clarence, and after staying there some thirteen days to make final preparations started out on the great voyage. She made two stops further north for trading purposes, and then continued on her journey, encountering the first ice about August 1. Misfortunes seem to have begun early, for seven days after meeting the first ice the Karluk was caught in the pack and it was found impossible to use the engines. However, the vessel got free from the pack ice some days later and managed to get as far east as Lion Reef, and here, by the end of August, she was caught and frozen in.

The freezing in of the Karluk put back the work of the expedition, which by this time should have reached Herschell Island; it meant a year's delay, for they would have to wait until the next summer before the ice would break up. It meant, too, the serious problem of providing a winter's supply of fresh meat for thirty-one human beings.

On September 20 Stefansson and a party set out to obtain caribou and fish. Before starting out he left with Captain Bartlett a letter of instructions, with directions what to do if the ship should be driven from its position by storms. Five days later a terrific gale sprang up, the ice began to move, and finally the vessel began to drift, wedged in on all sides by masses of ice.

The drift continued and the Karluk was at the mercy of the masses of moving ice. In October she was drifting along in a northeasterly direction, and the ship's company prepared for an extended stay on the moving ice. They set up winter quarters on board and made themselves as comfortable as possible during the gales which blew continuously through October and November.

The sun disappeared on November 11 and the ship's party set about making the best of the long arctic winter. Watches were arranged, work, recreation, and exercise all had their allotted place, and on Christmas Day the party indulged in sports on the ice. It was Captain Bartlett's fourth Christmas in the arctic, and he calls to mind other Christmases he spent in the polar regions. The Christmas dinner was a merry affair and the menu plentiful and varied.

But during the night of New Year's Day ominous crackings were heard throughout the ship—it was the ice pressure asserting itself. Ten days after this a great crack appeared in the vessel, and the men prepared to leave her. There was a rush to save all the stores possible, and they were just in time, for on January 11, 1914, the Karluk sank in thirty-eight fathoms of water.

In the camp that was set up near the locality of the wreck the party spent the winter, following the routine set up on board the vessel. Captain Bartlett tells, with a liveliness of detail, of the activities of the company of shipwrecked explorers; of the parties that set out to make the landward journey, and of the final migration of the whole company to Wrangell Island.

It was a long, painful journey, but by March 12 land was reached. The expedition was lost, however, and Captain Bartlett felt that assistance must be obtained at whatever cost, and the risk was undertaken by him, as being responsible for the safety of all those who had been placed in his care by Stefansson. So on March 18, accompanied only by a young Eskimo and with one sledge and seven dogs, he set out to get news of the disaster before the authorities at Ottawa.

Now begins a wonderful tale of travel across the ice. Captain Bartlett started out and walked over the frozen seas 200 miles to the Siberian coast, and then for another 500 miles eastward to get a ship for Alaska. The journey took the two men over

two months; it was a trip never accomplished before by any man, an adventure on which untold dangers and sufferings were experienced.

But at last Captain Bartlett and his companion reached Alaska, and on May 29 he telegraphed to Ottawa from St. Michael's for assistance. On July 13 he made the return trip to Wrangell Island in the Bear, the United States revenue cutter on arctic service. But the Bear had to put back into Nome for coal supplies after nearly reaching Wrangell Island, then she resumed her voyage of rescue.

On September 8, a schooner was sighted near the locality in which the shipwrecked party had been left. It was the King and Winge, and the Karluk party was found on board. They had been rescued by the schooner, all but three, who had died at Wrangell Island camp, and by October 24 the whole company had returned safely to Nome.

This is the story which Captain Bartlett relates in the book "The Last Voyage of the Karluk," with an earnestness that comes only from one who has fought with the stern forces of nature in the frozen seas. Yet it is touched here and there with a humor that lights up the grim perils of the arctic regions.

British Determination

Paris Writer Pays Strong Tribute to Britain

One easily understands the rage of Germany against England; the Germans know well that it is England that has broken the arch. We French have reason to be proud that we were able to halt the invasion at the Marne, writes a French author. The Russians have also the right to attribute to themselves a large part in the victory when they cast up the balance sheet of their sacrifice of men. Each of the other allies will have his share in the glory of the overthrow of the danger which menaced Europe.

But should we have arrived at the present point without England? Imagine England neutral. Picture to yourself the German fleet mistress of the seas in August, 1914. Should we have had Italy with us? Without the mastery of the seas, without the factories and English coal, what would have become of the allies? German hegemony over Europe would have been established.

It is the glory of England that in these later centuries she has always been in opposition to that one of the continental powers which at any particular time aimed at the domination of all Europe. When with the impartiality of history, when passions have died down, we envisage the role of England in the past, are we not obliged to recognize that she has always acted as a balance and as a born defender of the liberty and independence of the European nations?

Is it not a glory given to all the world to have merited the hate of all the peoples who, in the course of the centuries, at their hour of madness, have tried to impose by arms their domination upon Europe?

England is accustomed to permit—without flinching, without wincing, without troubling herself—the adversary she holds by the throat to exhaust against her his powerless rage. Nothing stops her, neither temporary reverses nor the length of the efforts she must make. The Germans have thought, at times, that one or another of the allies might relinquish its efforts, but there is one enemy upon whom they know that they cannot reckon for a moment of feebleness, and that is England.

School Lands Fetch High Prices at Auction

Large Amounts Realized for Educational Purposes

About thirty-three thousand acres of school lands in the province of Alberta were sold recently by public auction. When Western Canada was first beginning to be settled up, the government made a generous endowment for the future of education by reserving two whole sections in every township (i.e., one-eighth of the total available land), the sale of which should principally defray the cost of education, thus greatly reducing the amount to be met by local taxation. As districts have been settled up, or the cause of education has needed financial assistance, these school lands have been disposed of. At Sedgewick 16,636 acres were sold, and the price realized was in excess of \$20 per acre. The highest price fetched was \$50 per acre. At Provost, 17,911 acres were sold at an average of over \$14 per acre, the highest being \$36.

Purchasers were confined almost entirely to farmers in the localities concerned.

At two sales of school lands in the province of Saskatchewan, lands in the Blaine Lake district ranged from \$7 to \$52 per acre. Over one hundred parcels of land sold at Biggar, prices ranging as high as \$35 per acre.

Eastern Pure-Bred Stock Imported

A shipment of 105 head of pure-bred stock was made from Ontario into the western provinces recently. Cattle, horses, sheep and swine were included, and were assembled at Toronto under the direction of the Ontario government. All animals had to be registered before they were accepted for shipment.

Germany Deceived As to Zeppelins

They Still Believe Dirigibles Are Doing Untold Damage in All Parts of England

The Buffalo Express, in an editorial on the destruction of two more Zeppelins in England, concludes:

It will be difficult for the German staff to admit the Zeppelins to be beaten, and withdraw them wholly from service, because the German people have had their minds so filled with exaggerated tales of Zeppelin exploits that the government cannot well afford to undeceive them. S. S. McClure, who spoke in Buffalo recently, said that when in Germany he read the most extraordinary reports in German newspapers, given out by official authority, of the results achieved by Zeppelins. Liverpool had been almost entirely destroyed; much of London was in ashes; great munitions plants, dockyards, ships, etc., had been wrecked. These reports were read and believed implicitly by the German people. Mr. McClure himself had no knowledge of their falsity till he reached England. Then he actually visited the scenes of most of the Zeppelin raids and confirmed substantially the British accounts of the damage done.

The German people, however, cannot go to England and investigate, and they are not believing any reports which may reach them casting doubts on what their government tells them and what they are most eager to accept. Consequently, the popular clamor is always for more raids. What does the occasional loss of an airship amount to if a great English city is burned or an important munitions plant or dockyard destroyed? Therefore, the raids must continue, for the moment the German government admits to its people that it has been deceiving them in one thing, the scales are likely to fall from their eyes regarding the whole war.

Why Soldiers Get Grey Hairs

Sub-Conscious Worry Results in Premature Aging

What will be the effect upon future generations of the premature aging of millions of men now at the battle fronts? Army physicians and men of science generally are beginning to discuss the problem. It is said that soldiers ten months in the trenches, exposed to the nerve-shattering shock of shell fire often come out with the appearance of ten years having been added to their life. A shorter period than this often suffices to turn iron grey the hair of a boy of 25.

This premature aging is peculiar to no one nationality. It is noticeably alike among the English and French lines and among the prisoners from Germany, Austria and Russia. It is said to be perhaps a little more pronounced along the eastern fronts where the vast amount of territory involved frequently makes neglect of the wounded inevitable. There men have lain for days without medical attention and when finally admitted to hospital have given their ages at 21 to 27 years when ordinarily they would have been classed as 40 to 45.

We attribute the grey hairs now so noticeable everywhere at the front to sub-conscious worry, said a Canadian army surgeon, in discussing the subject with a correspondent of the Associated Press. "A man will not be conscious of any worry at all, whereas his comrades will daily comment upon the whitening of his hair. I have never known of hair actually growing white overnight, as the novelists are so fond of putting it, but it often happens within the space of a week or ten days."

The theory of sub-conscious worry was borne out strikingly a short time ago in the case of a surgeon in charge of a base hospital. This hospital was miles back of the firing line and there could have been no actual worry as to personal safety or anything of that sort. The doctor could not recall any worries, officially or personally, but all the time his sub-conscious mind must have been worrying about the folks at home or about matters to which he gave not the slightest conscious consideration.

"The grey hairs come quicker to the officers than to the Tommies, which is again a corroboration of the theory of the fighting naturally is greater with the other, although he may outwardly have the same joyous spirit of the man with the gun who goes over the parapet with a delighted yell when the command is given to advance."

"Our nurses, too, frequently go grey without apparent reason, for mostly they are women of long training amid the scenes and sufferings of hospital life."

Acme of Tact

A lady in the suburbs was considerably annoyed to find her neighbor's fowls continually overrunning her garden and playing havoc with the geraniums. "Go round to the next door, Jane," said to her new English maid, "and point out to Mrs. Jones that her fowls bother us as a good deal, and ask if she'll kindly try to keep them at home."

The girl returned with a satisfied look on her face. "I don't fancy we shall have 'em round 'ere again in a 'urry, ma'am," she replied.

"I hope you were polite, Jane," remarked her mistress.

"Oh, yes, ma'am," came the reply. "Missus's respects, I see, and if you fowls ain't kep' at 'ome you won't be gettin' no many eggs of a mornin', and we shall be eatin' poultry!"

Condensed

Editor: How's the new society reporter? I told him to condense as much as possible.

Assistant: He did. Here's the account of yesterday's afternoon tea:

Mrs. Lovely poured, Mrs. Jagger roared, Mrs. Butler bored, Mrs. Rapping fared and Mrs. Emborgpoint snored.

Devilish Devices

Man-Killing Traps on the Battlefield Used by the Huns

The dropping of sugar-coated disease germs on Bucharest from Zeppelins is not at all inconsistent with the scientific methods that the German authorities are employing for deceiving and alluring civilians belonging to their enemies to death. A book in three volumes could be written packed full of these infernal tricks.

One of the very latest is the lachrymatory shell, a new and frightful weapon of warfare introduced by the Germans. Considerable speculation has turned upon the nature of the tear-exciting substance employed. It is likely, says the "Lancet," that pepper has been used, judging from the reports of those who have been exposed to this baptism.

The tear-exciting constituent is probably capsaicin driven out of the pepper by heat. Common pepper, cayenne pepper, or the dried chilli gives off an extremely pungent vapor, which is absolutely irrespirable and exceedingly irritating. It is reported that the enemy is paying a very high price for pepper, and it has been assumed that the "condiment" was wanted for use in this way as an offensive weapon; but it is quite conceivable that paprika, or red Hungarian pepper, suits their purpose better.

Another of the Hun "novelties" was used for the first time against the Russians at Krevo. It is a liquid that kills, and is still something of a mystery. When this liquid was fired it produced the sensation of burning. It was not liquid fire, which is an old device on the Russian front, but something that did not openly flame. A man struck, say, on the arms was not disabled and on the second day thought lightly of the burn, but on the third day, or at latest on the fourth, he died. This new devilry produces clotting of the blood and consequent death.

A suffocating revolver, according to the correspondent of a Petrograd journal, is a new weapon which has been distributed among German officers. It is a small and well-made weapon, and when it is fired a small cloud of suffocating gas escapes from the cartridge instead of a bullet. The gas does not cause death, but those who inhale it become insensible for several hours.

It is stated that the Germans use this revolver for the purpose of obtaining prisoners near the Russian trenches, their obvious object being to compel these prisoners to divulge information as to what is going on behind the Russian lines. A week or two ago the Russians succeeded in capturing some of these revolvers, which have been brought to Petrograd.

Our own troops in France and Flanders not so long ago made acquaintance with man-traps in the enemy trenches. They are constructed on the principle of the old-fashioned rat-trap with powerful jaws that clasp together when a spring has been released. They are sufficiently strong to break the leg of a soldier who incautiously treads on the "platform" of the trap.

In dry weather this barbarous contrivance is covered up with loose earth. In wet weather it is concealed in the mud. Our troops, of course, have been warned of the existence of these devilish devices, and we believe the man-trap has not secured many British or French victims. But it is another example of "frightfulness" added to the long reckoning which one day the cultured German will have to face.

Then they possess a variety of foods which it is asserted they have given to the wounded. It is reported from Copenhagen that the next device will be a gigantic attempt to poison the atmosphere over a wider area than has hitherto been conceived.

Militarism Exposed

Military Oppression Unbearable in Germany

The latest mail news from Germany contains a full report of the last sittings of the Reichstag and enlightening reading it must be to anyone who still clings to the belief that German Kultur is what it professes to be.

In the discussion on the War Office administration a Socialist speaker, Herr Dittmer, said the introduction of military arrests had established a reign of terror in Germany. They were living through orgies of baseness and villainy. Criminals were really to be envied, for they got every legal protection, while persons arrested by the military were practically buried alive. He quoted cases of young girls being seized and locked up along with women of the undesirable class, and said that detention in such circumstances meant contamination.

The Socialists at this stage burst into cries of "Shame! Is that your German Kultur?"

Dr. Helfferich, minister of the interior, attempted to appease the excited House by promising a thorough investigation, but was repeatedly interrupted by storms of protest; while the president vigorously rang his bell, but without effect. Dr. Helfferich declared that Germany had every reason to be satisfied with the attitude of the government, but this remark called forth a storm of opposition from the Socialists.

The excitement reached a climax when an Alsatian member, Herr Hauss, gave a further long list of instances of intolerable military oppression, which brought the House to such a state of rage that for a time the sitting had to be suspended. The list will be published to the world should there be no relaxation in the severity of repressive measures.

Tommy (in the trenches, observing the sky above him thick with aeroplanes): "To think that I paid half-a-crown at Eton to see two of 'em! Bunt it!"—Tatler.

THE WEST MUST ULTIMATELY TURN TO DIVERSIFIED FARMING

GRADUAL EVOLUTION OF FARMING METHODS

Dean Rutherford, of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture
Speaks of the Advantages of Mixed Farming over the More
Hazardous Plan of Those Who Confine Their
Operations to Wheat Raising

Before an audience of business men in Moose Jaw, Dean Rutherford of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture, gave a clear outline of the changes that have taken place in farming in the past century and of the rapid advances now being made in the West. His particular object was to show the advantage of diversified farming over grain growing.

"So great has been the transformation of the past hundred years," said Dean Rutherford, "the people of 1800 would not know what the farmer of today is doing when working on the land. There has been a wonderful development of machinery, new seeds and plants and immense improvement in animals."

He then pointed out the condition which existed in England at one time, when the proper rotation of crops was not understood, before the feeding of stock was brought to a scientific basis. Yet in spite of science there was the high cost of living. The speaker said he could remember the farm in Ontario where everything that was needed to maintain life and health was grown and made on the farm, and the only cash product was potash, which was sold at the nearest market and the money used to pay the taxes. That, he considered, was "mixed farming." Yet one farm he knew, which had been "mixed farming," today had a handsome dwelling, not forty feet from the old log house of the original owner, and a grandson ran the farm. He had been educated at college, and was now conducting his farm as a highly specialized dairy farm. He raised many times per acre what his grandfather did and the farm was more fertile than in its virginity. This man knew the business side of farming. His grandfather and his father followed farming as an employment, while the son made it a business on scientific lines.

In Saskatchewan, he considered it a good sign for the future when the men of the city began to turn their attention to farming. The mines would play out and the forests be depleted, and yet agriculture would be the basic industry. Saskatchewan he considered one of the most wonderful estates God had ever given man of development and it therefore devolves on those living in the province to put the best they had into the development of it. Besides being rich in soil, the Province of Saskatchewan had a climate adapted to wheat growing. Men were coming from the States buying and leasing the land to grow wheat, for they knew that wheat is the province's best crop.

The speaker then turned to the evolution of agriculture in Wisconsin and Southeast Minnesota. In 1850 the total wheat crop of the latter state was 1,410 bushels, in 1880 it had jumped to 34,000,000, and in 1900 to 81,000,000. The process of development was just the same as Saskatchewan, with the exception that it had not been with such spectacular rapidity. Last year, off six and one-half million acres in Saskatchewan, there had been a world's record crop, the railways already estimating that it was an average of 27 1-2 bushels per acre, the largest of any country in the world.

Yet today, in one county of Minnesota, there was less wheat being grown than 20 years ago. The soil was just as rich and the farmers just as intelligent. What was the reason of the change? A trip through the county would show creameries, silos, fields of alfalfa, clover and other feed crops for cattle and pigs. The land had become too valuable to grow wheat. Wheat is extensive farming, said the speaker, while the Minnesota farmers had come to intensive farming, with more expert labor. This province will change the same, the speaker said, and to illustrate this he referred to the fact that already there was a sign of the change in the southwestern portion of the province. The farmer was finding that to pay the interest on his investment and equipment he had to adjust his labor and his capital. It was not being done quickly. Today the farmer in this province, if he was thinking it out rightly, was, after paying his creditors, investing something in stock. He was not stopping wheat growing, but was doing something to reduce the cost of living. If he was advising, he would say buy stock, if you can get the right kind of a bargain. The farmer would find neighbors who had stock at this time of the year who were willing to dispose of a few heifers, or some ewes or brood sows, to the man with the cash. However, this year was not one to buy stock, because it was so high and grain was also high. The change would have to come about gradually.

The speaker said that he believed he would surprise his hearers when he said this Saskatchewan was second in livestock and its value.

He then told of the buying of Saskatchewan stock by ranchers and farmers in Montana, and how the representatives of men across the line were buying Saskatchewan livestock on the Winnipeg market, picking out the cream of what was shipped. He told of how the officials of the University became aware of this and the result was that a representative was placed on the market and during the month of October 6,000 head of stock from the province was sold on the Winnipeg market and shipped back to buyers in Saskatchewan, and the present month would see a larger number.

By adopting diversified farming

the farmer would have money coming in all the year round. Wheat growing was a hazardous task at the best and the growing of livestock made it less hazardous. The livestock market in the province was the great problem as yet, however.

Benefits from Drinking Water

Two Quarts Every Day Is Not Too Much for a Natural Person

The often debated question of whether or not we should drink water with our meals is again brought before the public; this time by Professor Philip B. Hawk, Ph.D., professor of physiological chemistry at Jefferson Medical College, writing in the Ladies' Home Journal.

A normal person is advised to drink all the water he cares for with his meals. The result of many tests has shown that the drinking of even large quantities of water at meal time is very desirable. The food is more readily digested and its digestion products are more quickly and completely absorbed. Various materials are flushed out of the system and harmful bacteria do not thrive so well in the large intestine.

For a person who is not normal, who has ulcer of the stomach or trouble with his kidneys, Prof. Hawk counsels the advice of a physician before much water is taken with the meals. Some types of kidney disorder have been shown to be benefited by drinking water. Other types might possibly not be so benefited.

Drinking water immediately before a meal is found to be good because it causes the appearance of digestive fluid in the stomach. Although Prof. Hawk states that water at a temperature of 60 degrees is best for drinking, he does not share the strong popular prejudice against ice water. The stomach warms it up to body temperature in 20 minutes, he says. But if you are stout and do not wish to gain flesh, look out! The drinking of water with meals makes one fat.

Drinking a glass of water in the morning is recommended because it stimulates the formation of fresh gastric juice. It also cleanses and refreshes the mouth, esophagus and intestines. In place of three pints of water, usually considered sufficient for a normal person to drink in a day, Prof. Hawk advises two quarts. Two glasses should be taken at each of the three meals, the remainder whenever one feels thirsty.

The real merits of a mineral water can be demonstrated only by actual tests upon men," says Prof. Hawk. "We have recently made such tests upon a thermal alkaline saline mineral water. This water we found gave us very satisfactory results in derangements of the gastro-intestinal and genito-urinary tracts as well as in certain joint disorders."

Experiments failed to show any harmful results from distilled water drinking. He refutes the statements of some physicians to the effect that such water irritates the delicate lining of the stomach causing sometimes serious derangements, such as catarrh of the stomach.

Dr. Hawk concluded by smashing the old bogey that water dilutes the gastric juice. He has found by actual experiment that it leaves the normal stomach very quickly, "in from 10 to 20 minutes. Instead, therefore, of diluting the gastric fluid, it remains only long enough to initiate the manufacture of larger quantities of the fluid, then quickly passes out."

Allies All Right Robertson Says

British Chief of Staff Sees Sure Victory in End, Despite Balkan Disasters

Carrying on a war is not like playing cricket. The nation which shows the greatest willingness to sacrifice—that nation will be rewarded by decisive victory.

This is the keynote of a review of the present situation of the war as given by Sir William Robertson, chief of staff, who added that he would stake his reputation as a soldier and as a man upon the prediction that the British "will see this war through."

The British army chief showed no inclination to minimize the recent successes of the Central powers on the Balkan theatre of war. He frankly conceded that for the present the Entente, and particularly Great Britain, was passing through a period of stress. But there was not the slightest reason, he emphasized, why the situation, on the whole, should not be characterized as entirely satisfactory from the Allies' point of view.

Great Britain, the chief of staff asserted, had only begun to muster the full strength of which she is capable of throwing into the scale of war, and was becoming stronger every day.

"Proper action at the right moment," he added, was the imperative guiding motive for the future.

"What's the matter with Mrs. Fluddub? She was going merrily ahead with her vacation plans, but now she seems all upset."

"A couple of children just came back from boarding-school that she had forgotten she had."

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Fare and One Third for the Round Trip
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Tickets on Sale Feb. 7 to 9
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For full information apply to any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or write to
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Village of Vulcan
NOTICE
RE LICENCES FOR 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that all dray, poolroom, and dog licences must be paid on or before Thursday, February 1st, 1917.

Council of the Village of Vulcan
A. J. Flood, Sec.-Treas.



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CARMANGAY AND VULCAN PLAY TIE HOCKEY

(Contributed)

The return hockey match between Carmangay and Vulcan, played at Vulcan on Thursday, was noteworthy chiefly for a strong and general objection to the ruling of the referee, E. Law of Carmangay. So strong did feeling run at one time that a general melee seemed inevitable. Wiggs of Vulcan and Reddick of the visitors commenced to 'mix' it in good style for a few minutes, but the intervention of the crowd prevented the feeling from becoming an epidemic. The whole trouble was that the rulings of the referee did not conform to the standards of the Vulcan boys or their supporters. Three times during the game Haight warned him that if fair rulings were not given he would take his team off the ice, and ten minutes ere the game closed he carried his threat into execution. At the time the score was two all, and there was a tendency to give Carmangay the game, but the eventual settlement was that the game was a draw. While the Vulcan team was all local the Carmangay team included six of the Calgary-Vics team.

The Calgary or Vics are good players and put up a good game. Don't think that the Vulcan boys had much on the Vics, because the lack of condition of the players was their principal drawback. They are just as fast as any team in this part, when they are in shape, and with Carvel in goal would be hard to beat.

The game started a little after three, and the large crowd, in attendance given the real brand of hockey that one tells about happening 'back east'. The first period was the fastest, and best part of the game. The two teams locked horns during the whole period and save for the lone goal scored by Haight the play was about even.

Second period—The Vics, after their intermission, came back strong, and soon equalled the score, by a fluke. Play was in front of the Vulcan goal and the players clamoring for the puck. It found its way in however.

Steve Vinini a little later in the period pulled the nicest piece of individual hockey in the game. He obtained the puck from the Carmangay goal and took it up the ice, and scored. He had some job getting past the defence to shoot, but made the grade in a creditable manner.

Third period—Referee Law's rulings during the first and second period of the game were decidedly against the local team, and with a one goal lead in the third period, some thought that everything was over. In spite of this the locals tied the score soon after the opening of the period, when Johnny Shields beat Carvell.

Captain Haight warned him



PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that cancelled stock watering reserves which, upon inspection by an officer of the Department of the Interior, are found unfit for agricultural purposes, or for homesteading under the stock clause of the Dominion Land Regulations, may be leased for grazing purposes on the same conditions as ordinary Dominion Lands.
B. L. YORK
Controller.

Timber and Grazing Lands Branch,
Department of Interior,
Ottawa

WANTED—Room and board by young lady in Vulcan. Apply to Advocate office, Vulcan.

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We strongly advise the public to lay in as good a stock now as possible. We have purchased all we can handle and can give you very close to old prices yet on most lines, such as Prints, Gingham, Shirts, etc.

Shoes Shoes

Buy your shoes now for spring. Prices for spring are about 20 to 40 per cent. higher, but we will give you old prices on our entire stock still. This is a great opportunity for you to save money on your spring shoes.

Below are a few of the prices for spring showing how much you save by buying now.

Children's Shoes, now	1.50
spring prices	2.00
Children's Shoes, now	2.00
spring prices	2.75
Children's shoes, now	3.00
spring prices	4.00
Ladies' Shoes, now	5.00 and 6.00
spring prices	7.00 and 7.50
Ladies' Shoes, now	4.00
spring prices	5.00

We must either pay the advance in the spring or have the quality taken out of the shoes.

GROCERIES

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Flour, 98 lbs. 5.00

Tomatoes, choice
per case - 4.50

No. 1 Apples
per box - 2.00

See these apples before buying

Choice Raisins, Choice
Currants, Layer Figs,
Cooking Figs, Pure Maple
Syrup, Pure Honey, Grape
Fruit Marmalade, Oranges
of all kinds, Bananas,
Confectionery, etc.

BUCK & HOWSON

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

REQUESTS

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO
BEGIN NOW

TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE
NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA

THE VULCAN WOODWORKERS

Makers of Anything that's Made of Wood

Kitchen Cabinets—Not a little toy arrangement but a good serviceable cabinet built in your kitchen with large rocker bins, drawers, worktable and enclosed shelving; takes up very little room, saves time and miles of walking.

Contractors—We will build your house from start to finish. Get our prices before you build.

N. SULLIVAN, Manager

Third Annual Grand Carnival

VULCAN RINK

Tues., Feb. 7

Judging starts at 8:30 sharp. Outside Judges.

RULES—Nobody allowed on ice without fancy costume until all events are judged. All contestants must leave with the doorkeepers their name and what represented. See posters for particulars of Prize List.

Everybody come and have a good time—Rink Committee

Size of Ice 80 x 180 feet

three times that he would pull his team off the ice if he could not get asquare deal, and he made good his threat.

From any good sportsman's point of view the game would be called a draw.

The Vulcan forwards, and the whole team, every one of them played good games. Steller games in fact, and certainly made a fine showing with this world beater of a team, Mr. Steele tried to slip it over and it didn't stick. There's the rub.

The line up of the teams were:

Strachan	goal	Carvell
Bancroft	point	Steele
Wiggs	cover	Allen
Lawless	rover	Smith
Smith	r.w.	Vinini
Haight	centre	Reddick
Shields	l.w.	Scott

The Vulcan hockey team should have gone to Stavelly to play the return match there to-day, but owing to the cold, the engagement was postponed.

FINE PATRIOTIC EXAMPLE

At a time when there are those in evidence who fail to sense their national and patriotic responsibilities, it is a source of great satisfaction to be able to point to individual cases where these responsibilities have been thoroughly appraised. On a farm at Grassy Lake, a lady, Mrs. Taber, of Calgary, the widow of a member of the R. N. W. M. P., sought and obtained the position of housekeeper. She was sixty-eight years, with a house and small income sufficient for her daily wants. The position necessitated work which, in her circumstances, was not called for. The reason for this old lady accepting the position was not divined until six months after she had held the situation, when she tendered her resignation. Then she handed over the full amount received for her labors to the Patriotic Fund.

Mrs. Taber was not in a position to give anything to the Fund

owing to her slender income. But aged as she was she was determined to do her duty by her country so she used the means she employed for giving her quota to the Patriotic Fund. The lesson which Mrs. Taber affords might well be learnt by those who not come forward as they might have done in helping in the country's cause. The act of the aged lady was one of pure self-denial and her motives such as give her name honorable mention. With men and women all of the type of Mrs. Taber, we, as a nation, can be completely satisfied with ourselves that one and all have done their duty nobly by the war.—Lethbridge Telegram

Queen Cafe

Meals at all Hours

Ice Cream

Confectionery and Candies

Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks

VULCAN, Alberta

The Squire's Sweetheart

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

CHAPTER I.—THE ACCIDENT.

Mr. Meyrick, the Squire of Silverdale, in Sussex, was coming down the stairs at Harewood Court, having tubbed and changed for dinner after a hard day in the saddle. He was the first downstairs, and he was standing with his back to the fire, looking down the long, beautiful room; when a hubbub broke out in the hall. Something had happened.

An accident. The Squire was a useful man in case of accident, for he had had a medical training, although he had never practised. It had stood him in good stead when he nursed a beloved mother, for whose sake he had given up a career of soldiering, carrying her all over Europe—often to places beyond the reach of nurses and doctors—in the search for health.

He had been wearing the gentle and listless expression which many young ladies had found so fascinating—still found so fascinating, although the Squire was in his fortieth year.

He was suddenly alert, tense. "What is the matter?" he asked, coming out into the hall, where there was a man who looked as though his knees would give way under him as he stood turning his hat about in his hands with a distraught air, while he brought out his words with a short, sobbing sound, as though his breath were spent. The servants were all about him. Discipline seemed for the moment relaxed at Harewood Court.

"What is the matter?" the Squire asked, in a voice of gentle authority. For a second there was silence. Then the butler spoke.

"This man says, sir, as how the char-a-banc from Owerthorpe to Alford 'ave run right down Breakback Hill. He says he don't believe there's one alive, for the char-a-banc's overturned and like as not on fire by this time."

"Let his lordship know," said the Squire, "and ring the bell to summon all the men on the estate."

He sprang up the stairs lightly, for all his nearly forty years. On the way he met a pretty girl coming down dressed in white, with holly-leaves and berries in her hair. She looked shyly at the Squire, as girls were wont to do. If he had been a fop he must have been intolerably conceited; but on the other hand, if he had been a fop, perhaps girls would never have looked at him swiftly and looked away again, as they had a habit of doing, discomposing what the Squire called his bachelor heart.

This time he never looked at her. He sped along to his room, seized his emergency case, which always travelled with him, and was back down the stairs and in the hall again before any of the men standing about had found their heads.

"Bring lanterns," he shouted at them; "blankets, beds, anything. For God's sake don't stand about there like a pack of fools."

The sharp speech from Mr. Meyrick, who was always so gentle, seemed to collect the scattered wits. There was a sudden movement where they had been standing, doing nothing. The Squire was out of the house bareheaded before they could set about obeying.

Breakback Hill is notorious as one of the worst hills in southeastern England. It is really two sides of a ravine, so narrow and deep that it would be easy to throw a bridge across it. The county these many years back had been talking of spanning it, to save its own horse-flesh, as well as the frequent accidents to man and horse which have taken place on Breakback Hill. Now that the gentry are going in for having motors, after many protestations that they never would put down their horses for the horrid things, the county will probably move; for if the brakes were to refuse to act going down Breakback there would not be much chance for anybody. That was what had happened to the char-a-banc, and what people had been predicting would happen. The brakes had refused to act and Breakback Hollow was full of the dead and the dying.

At the top of the hill the Squire was aware that someone was on the scene before him. There was a row of cottages in Breakback Hollow—picturesque cottages, looking out on their fruit and flower-gardens, and up the wall of hill, which usually excited much admiration from town-dwellers, and were frequently made the subjects of pictures by amateur and other artists. There was about as much air in the Hollow as at the bottom of a deep well.

There was a dance of lanterns going on down in the Hollow. The night was light enough to show Mr. Meyrick the dark mass of the char-a-banc in the bottom of the Hollow, just at the gate of the cottages. The cries and groans came up to him as he raced down the hill. Through the terrible sounds he heard the rapid orders of a man who evidently knew what he was about. There was someone directing the useless energy of the crowd.

A tall, dark, burly fellow, with a heavy moustache. By the light of the lanterns the Squire caught sight of him. Not a gentleman—that was obvious in the dim light, and to the Squire's agitation. An old soldier, probably. He looked as though he had been drilled.

Already they were lifting the front

part of the char-a-banc. There were splinters of it all over the road. Other helpers were carrying the injured, the dead, and the dying, to the side of the Hollow, laying them out on the grass.

The Squire glanced at what was being done. There were plenty of workers, and their number was being steadily augmented. He had no time to wonder where they had sprung from—out of the night and the fields. His work lay elsewhere.

He seized upon an old rustic who was bobbing about with a lantern aimlessly and steadied him.

"You stand there, my man," he said, "and show me a light till I see which of these people are dead and which living."

He put his hand on the lantern and directed it where it would serve the purpose he needed it for.

The first was a there battered remnant of humanity, smashed out of all recognition; only a faint moan indicating that somewhere life housed within the body which had so many gaping doors to let it through. Poor fellow! Nothing to be done there. The yet quivering, broken thing would soon be quiet enough.

The man who carried the lantern was very old. The light falling on the old purple hand with its knotted veins revealed the fact without the evidence of the piping old voice. It was afterwards, when the horror was over, that the Squire recalled the things the old man had been saying which he had not known that he heard at the time.

The old man had been going home when the char-a-banc, swaying from side to side, had rushed to its destruction. He had gone on his way and had finished his supper before he had made any mention of the fact.

"Why," says I to my grand-father, 'that were as tasty a bit o' salt pork as ever I 'ad, and now I've 'ad my supper I'll go and see what's 'appened to the char-a-banc. Seems to me it be lyin' busted in Breakback 'ollow.' 'Never, grandad,' she says. 'You wouldn't be goin' to sit 'ere and eat your supper withouten ever sayin' a word about the char-a-banc. You've been dramin' it,' she says. 'You wouldn't never go for to be as crool an old man as that.' 'I were right 'oongry for my supper, sir,' says I. 'An' if they's dead they's dead; an' my goin' without supper wouldn't rise 'em from the dead.' She didn't give me my supper beer, 'that girl didn't, but runs out bawlin' to the neighbors. I did wish I'd 'eld my tongue till I'd 'ad my supper beer.'"

The old man bobbed along, slanting the lantern this way and that way as the Squire directed him, quite indifferent, apparently, about the fate of the poor human wreckage, babbling of his own concerns, and how if Liz was to stint 'im of his supper beer, an' 'im road-mendin' all day, he'd take his pension somewhere else, so he would.

Ah, they had come to a woman, conscious, for her eyes looked at the Squire imploringly out of their mask of blood. Her poor face had been jagged and cut by the glass of the char-a-banc as though by a sharp instrument, criss-cross wounds from forehead to chin. There was a certain grace about the poor head as it lay on the grass. The throat, which had escaped, was round and firm, the throat of a woman in the thirties.

(To Be Continued.)

The Way of the Submarine

Norwegian Captain Gives Account of German Raider's Work

A Norwegian captain in his evidence in a shipping action in the British Admiralty Court gave, incidentally, a graphic account of a German submarine raider's work in the Channel.

The witness was Captain Anton Amundsen, and he stated that when he was "six miles off the Casquets with the steamer Rabbi on Oct. 21 last year, he was stopped by a German submarine with the order, "Leave the ship immediately." When the crew in the boats made for a sailing vessel, the submarine headed them off and sank the sailing vessel. In the same way she sank a second sailor and also a steamer. Finally a British transport came up, and the Britisher and the submarine fired upon each other across the tossing boats, the sea being very rough. The British vessel eventually dove the submarine off and it disappeared.

Sir Samuel Evans: Did they give you any reason for sinking you?

Captain: They asked where I came from and what I was carrying. I said, "From Swansea with coal" and that seemed to settle it.

The Laziest Shepherd

A century and more ago a pamphlet entitled, "The Shepherds of Salisbury Plain," set forth their notorious laziness and said a gentleman offered a prize of a guinea to the laziest of a slumbering group. Some started up to claim the prize, which was won by the shepherd who merely murmured an invitation to shove it into his pocket.—London Globe.

Both Surprised

Mr. Goodleigh: I was surprised to see you in a helplessly intoxicated condition last evening.

Tipple: I was surprised myself; I thought I could stand a lot more. —Boston Transcript.

Adding moisture to the air reduces the amount of heat necessary for comfort. As much as 20 per cent of the coal bill can be saved by adding moisture to the air. Air should never contain less than 40 per cent, and preferably 50 per cent, of humidity.

Amundsen Plans Airplane Flight To the North Pole

Discoverer of South Pole Would Crown Career by Daring Feat

Discoverer of the South Pole, first to sail through the ice-locked labyrinth of the northwest passage, the dream of early navigators, Captain Roald Amundsen has an ambition to crown his career by an airplane flight to the North Pole.

Captain Amundsen plans to sail from Norway in June, 1918. He will skirt the Arctic coast of Sweden, Russia and Siberia, as far as the delta of the Lena river. At a point north-west of the New Siberian islands, he will head into the ice pack. With his ship frozen fast in the ice he will drift across the polar basin and come out in the Atlantic ocean on the east coast of Greenland.

The point at which he hopes to drive his ship into the moving continent of polar ice will be where the Jeannette was wrecked and Captain DeLong's tragic expedition of 1881 and several hundred miles to the east of where Nansen began his polar drift in the Fram in 1893, the first attempt of the kind ever made.

The ship on which Captain Amundsen will sail will be launched at Christiania in March. Its keel was laid last June. It will be of 800 tons, a three-masted schooner, equipped with an auxiliary oil motor of 240 horse power. It will carry a crew of 10 men, two of whom will be Americans, the rest Norwegians. Two were with Captain Amundsen in the northwest passage and at the South Pole. They are Helmer Hansen and Adolf Lindstrom, the captain's old cook.

"By heading into the ice several hundred miles east of where Nansen began his drift," said Captain Amundsen at the Chicago club, "I believe I will have a stronger forward current and will be carried close to the Pole. Nansen went into the pack too far west. He drifted to 85 degrees and then made his famous dash to 88 degrees, 14 minutes, which was the highest north then. He floated clear of the ice in the North Atlantic, between Spitzbergen and Greenland. By starting my drift farther east and at about 72 degrees south latitude, I believe I will reach 88 degrees at least, and possibly 89. If I achieve the former latitude, I will be within 120 miles of the Pole. I expect to reach 88 degrees after a drift of a year and a half or two years. In that time I will have drifted half across the Polar pack, which is 1,800 to 2,000 miles wide. From my highest point north, I will set sail in my airplane for the Pole. I should make the air voyage from the ship to the Pole in an hour or so. The flight would be impossible in the darkness of the Arctic winter. I should like to make it around June 21, when the sun is farthest north and the Polar region is bathed in constant day. I hope to remain 24 hours at the Pole. Only myself and my aviator, who will be an American, will make the flight to the Pole."

"I expect my drifting voyage across the Polar basin to occupy three years. I will take along a thorough scientific equipment. I expect to bring back much valuable data regarding prevailing winds, air currents, air temperatures, sea currents, sea temperatures, salinity of Arctic water and so on. I will make frequent airplane flights. Rising to a height of 2,000 or 3,000 feet, I shall be able to survey the region within a radius of 100 miles or more."

"I expect to see Crockerland, which Peary discovered far to the west of his march to the Pole, and which Donald MacMillan failed to find. Despite MacMillan's failure, I believe the land is there. Peary, I think saw a mirage of it. It probably lies farther to the west than Peary thought."

"The drift of the Polar pack is less than two miles a day. Relics from the Jeannette, positively identified, were washed ashore on the south coast of Greenland three years after the wreck of De Long's vessel."

Captain Amundsen's new ship, he says, will cost \$100,000. It will be of stout oak timbers, with sides three feet thick and heavier about bows and stern. At the mouth of the Yenisei river in Siberia he will take on 25 dogs, a new supply of oil, fresh meat, eggs, butter and potatoes from the farm lands about Kransnorjorsk. His vessel and his sledges will be equipped with wireless telegraphy, so exploring parties may keep in touch with the ship. The Aero Club of America will supply the airplane and the aviator.

"Do you expect to find memorials of the Peary expedition at the Pole?" Captain Amundsen was asked.

"No," he said. "Peary's records were cached on ice, and they have drifted far away since Peary stood at the top of the world on April 6, 1909."

"Do you believe Dr. Cook reached the Pole?"

"Certainly not. No one nowadays takes Dr. Cook seriously."

Captain Amundsen won fame by sailing through the Northwest passage on the Gjoa, a sloop of 47 tons, with a crew of seven men in 1903-06. He discovered the South Pole Dec. 14, 1911, after a thrilling race against Captain Robert Scott. The gallant Englishman arrived at the Pole Jan. 17, 1912, found Amundsen's victorious flag planted there, and, heartbroken, turned back for the sea. With his provisions exhausted, he perished in a blizzard only a few days' journey from his ship.

"Was it a bad accident?" "Well, I was knocked speechless, and my wheel was knocked spokesless."

Bringing Wheat Screenings Back to the Prairies

Statement Made That Screenings Are Sold in U.S. When They Could Be Used at Home

In reply to a statement of a prominent grain man made in Winnipeg a few days ago, to the effect that grain screenings from the storage elevators at the head of the Great Lakes should be confiscated and converted into meal for the use of stock raisers and dairymen of the West instead of finding its way to Michigan, J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, gives it as his opinion that the solution of the problem does not lie in the returning of the screenings and weed seeds from the head of the lakes to the initial shipping points, but rather in retaining the same in the hands of the farmers who produce them. This could be done either by cleaning, in the operation of threshing, through the fanning mill upon the farm, or by the cleaning apparatus in the country elevators.

"It does not seem reasonable," Mr. Musselman stated, "that the farmers should first pay elevator handling charges and freight charges on these screenings to the head of the lakes, then selling commission, terminal handling charges, sacks and sacking, return freight and cost of distribution for an article originally in their possession. Furthermore, there would be associated with the reshipment and distribution of foul weed seeds, even though they were ground, much danger of spreading noxious weeds."

"It is possible to clean from wheat and weed seeds in all broken wheat and coarse grains nearly in the process of threshing with no additional expense and many thousands of bushels of such seeds are deposited under the separators in each year. But the usual practice is rather to throw them into the straw pile in order that they may be destroyed by the burning of the straw, rather than to preserve them for feeding purposes and thus incur the risk of returning them in a fertile condition to the soil."

"With a proper kind of fanning mill it is possible to clean wheat at the rate of a bushel a minute by hand and it is my opinion that a power-driven fanning mill would pay for itself over and over again on many western farms if all the grain were run through it before being taken to market."

"The elevators of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. are fitted with cleaning apparatus, as are also some of the line elevators. It is the practice of the company to clean all grain when requested to do so, when the rush of business is not so great that many farmers would be seriously inconvenienced hereby. The experience of the company has been that in many instances the farmers will not take away their own screenings. These then become a bill of expense to the elevator company for the reason that the law forbids the elevator to dispose of the same in any other way than by returning them to the farmer himself. Unclaimed screenings left in the elevator have therefore to be hauled to a safe place and destroyed by fire, all at the expense of the elevator company."

Another gentleman in close touch with the grain situation took much the same view as Mr. Musselman. He stated that the elevator companies at the head of the lakes could ship their screenings to Michigan and Minnesota, where there were large numbers of sheep, and the screenings sold on the ground in these states at from \$20 to \$25 a ton. These screenings were sold in Saskatchewan at the elevators during the fall for from \$6 to \$8 per ton. He expressed the opinion that if there were sufficient commercial demand for these screenings on the farms of Saskatchewan the price would adjust itself to a figure that people would want to pay for it. Then there was the danger of the spread of noxious weeds in the distribution of these screenings. He had no doubt but that the C.P.R. and the other lines of railway affected would be prepared to handle this trade if there was any considerable demand for it.

The statement made by a grain man in Winnipeg, to which reference was made, was to the effect that screenings were being diverted to American channels to the detriment of the farmers of the West. It was advocated in this statement that all these screenings should be confiscated and a small plant put into operation to convert them into meal to be shipped back to the prairies. The opinion was expressed that in view of the fact that cars were brought back empty, the railways would probably be glad to haul the meal for a dollar a ton. Attention was called to the fact that last summer 180,000 bushels of wild oats were shipped to American buyers and the opinion expressed that much of this found its way back to Canadian farmers in the form of patent stock foods at fancy prices.—Regina Leader.

To the great relief of the neighbors, the snobbish and unpopular Jones family were moving. While the furniture was being brought out some difficulty was experienced in removing a piano from an upper room, and someone proposed getting it through a large window and sliding it down. Then came a suggestion from the Jones' next-door neighbor, who had long fostered the deepest enmity toward them, though until now she had attempted to conceal it. "No," she said, "all her pent-up bitterness at last showing itself in her tone, 'let it come out as it went in—on the installment system!'"—Christian Register.

Marketing Potatoes

Late Blight Is Frequently Found in Potatoes Sold to Consumers

From the consumer's side the question of marketing potatoes is of the greatest importance, especially so in recent years when the prices for this commodity are advancing daily. The officers of the Experimental Farms recently had an opportunity of inspecting quantities of potatoes in the consumers' own cellars. The potatoes had been purchased in the ordinary way from small dealers. In three cases the amount of rot came up to 75 per cent of the total quantity in storage. This rot was the common late blight rot, and was certainly present when the potatoes were dug, and before shipping.

The consumer is helpless in such cases, and rarely is there a way open to him for compensation. Now is the small dealer to blame. The blame rests entirely with the shipper and the grower. In order that such losses may be avoided and the consumer be in a position to secure for his good money, good potatoes that will keep over winter, it is necessary for the growers, on their part, to exercise more care in digging, sorting, and handling potatoes. Late blight is a preventable disease; every farmer should know this fact, since the Experimental Farms system has made every effort to demonstrate on many farms in the country the effect of spraying, with results showing the production of sound crops, and an increase in yield amounting to some 90 to 100 bushels per acre.

The sale of inferior potatoes is dishonest, if not illegal at the present moment. Farmers know from their own experience that storage rots cause great losses in their own cellars. It seems, however, the general practice to dispose of an infected crop immediately and shift the losses from rot from the farmer to the consumer. The latter, however, has to pay the price of good potatoes.

In some instances, no doubt, the consumer is to blame by storing potatoes (or other winter vegetables) in too warm cellars. Potatoes and similar vegetables must be stored in a cool place. They cannot stand frost, which causes a sweetish taste in potatoes; but the temperature should never rise above 40 degrees Fahr. Where such conditions are non-existent it is better not to buy in a winter's supply, as losses are sure to result.

Farmers are cautioned that the attitude of consumers will eventually result in demanding grading of potatoes just like apples; and the farmer who does not control diseases in the field will have all rotten or diseased potatoes thrown on his hands. Diseased potatoes, when boiled, still make good stock food, it should be remembered. A letter or postal card addressed to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture will bring by return mail all the required information relating to the growing of crops of potatoes free from disease.

Canada's Right

Canada claimed a right when she entered the war. She had a right to stand up against ruthless destruction on land and piracy on the ocean. She had a right to repudiate as a self-governing country the aggressive purposes of an aspirant to the domination of the world. Her conception of duty as she saw it in 1914 has been confirmed by what has happened since her decision was made. And every Canadian worthy of the name must approve of what Canada has done.—Montreal Mail.

It is officially stated that there are 200,000 women working in munitions factories in France.

The Zeppelin a Failure As Weapon of Offence

British Engineers Could Easily Produce Something Much Superior

The London correspondent of the New York Sun writes:

One thing is certain, British experts on aircraft are convinced that the Zeppelin is a dismal failure as an instrument of offence. From an economic point of view, they point out, there is nothing to be said for it. The loss of four machines and their crews, the cost of building and maintaining the monsters and the waste of fighting material are items which cannot possibly be considered as offset by the damage done in his country.

Further, the British have lost much respect for German engineering. C. G. Grey, editor of the Aeroplane, and one of those best qualified to speak on the subject, declares that if England decided seriously to take up the construction of such craft the British engineers could produce something far superior to the Zeppelins.

"The Zeppelin is a hollow fraud," he said. "And just because it is too solid. Of course one cannot state where the defects lie because it might be the means of presenting useful information to the enemy, the Hun being, unlike our own official gentlemen, the kind of person who welcomes adverse criticism and profits thereby."

"There isn't the slightest doubt that our aircraft designers could build exactly as efficient a machine but which would be lighter than the standard Zeppelin by tons. Taking it all round, the Zeppelin is moderately designed, as a whole, fearfully clumsy in its detail design and most abominably made. If we cannot beat it in every way then heaven help our engineers—always assuming, of course, that our ships are built by real engineers and not by enthusiastic amateurs."

"We have the opportunity of a century if we desire to take advantage of it, for we have most of Germany's experience at our disposal and all we have to do is to improve on her product, which is as easy as falling off a log."

For many weeks the captured Zeppelin has been the subject of detailed study by the British, and of course they have found some things in the great craft to admire. The petrol tanks are carried inside the hull of the ship, where they are away from the motors, a fact which is of intense interest to British pilots, who know that the best place to aim at is the hull of the ship, just above the gondolas.

One comment made by an authority was this: "It is when one pictures to himself that lonely little man in his aeroplane, sitting up there all by himself in the blackness of the night, with nothing to do but watch, that one begins to realize the nerve required of a Zeppelin crew. When one thinks of even the other men who have each other's company to keep their hearts up, cruising about over more or less accurate gunfire and vigorously sought for by aeroplanes of superior speed, knowing that they are supported only by those hundreds of thousands of feet of inflammable gas, respect for their bravery rises considerably."

After all the study devoted to these engines of war it is safe to conclude that in the mind of the British experts the Zeppelin is an absolute failure. The only use which would seem to pay in any measure for the enormous expense of their construction and upkeep is that of naval patrolling, and that point always has been conceded.

Instant Relief for Flatulence

Heartburn and Windy Spasms

The efficacy of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief in these complaints will be a revelation to those who have hitherto trusted to bismuth or soda mixtures, or to old-fashioned liver pills and salts. The trouble is due to gas in the stomach or bowels arising from undigested food, and the natural remedy is to restore the organs to healthy action. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief does that quickly, surely, and so it effects real cure where the old purgative preparations only weaken the system, and create the pill-taking or salt-taking habit.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, spots before the eyes, flatulency and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.

Price 50 cents from all Druggists and Storekeepers.

Or direct from the sole agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul-street, Toronto. War Tax 2 cents extra.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell & Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief

BRITISH UNIVERSITIES CONTRIBUTE REMARKABLE AID TO THE NATION

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH TO HELP WIN THE WAR

Mobilization of the Brain Power of the English Universities Proven to Be a Most Important Factor in Accomplishing Necessary Investigation Along Scientific Lines

Aeroplane and submarine construction has been vitally affected by the discoveries of English university professors during the war. The ministry of munitions has given the Brooklyns of London correspondent some splendid examples of how bookish men, devoting their intense scientific knowledge to the development of man-killing devices, have achieved some brilliant results.

The mobilization of the brain power of English universities was not accomplished without some delay and confusion, for the British War Office had not encouraged the meddling of professors with the affairs of fighting. The German government, on the contrary, had encouraged since 1870 the closest intimacy between scientific research and the manufacture of munitions of war. It may be said that every German technical school was potentially and actually an arm of the war office.

At the outbreak of the war, complicated problems of construction immediately presented themselves to the British Government. The staffs of the four technical universities of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Sheffield placed themselves unreservedly at the disposal of the war office and the admiralty, and, acting under suggestions from the heads of departments, began to work along certain definite lines. The two most important weapons of modern warfare, about which least was known, were the aeroplane and the submarine. Attention was largely concentrated upon these arms of the service.

Professors of botany, textiles, metallurgy, geography and chemistry began to conduct difficult series of experiments. The composition of high explosives in aeroplane bombs was studied, and Dr. Lang, professor of botany at Manchester, conducted most important researches into the causes of the deterioration of linen aeroplane wings. The engineering department found new methods of testing gauges for height and depression, while the chemical department regularly inspected and tested various explosives made by the ministry of munitions.

The question of wireless telegraphy from aeroplanes was undertaken by a Manchester professor, who made an important discovery. These discoveries were of the utmost importance in bringing the British aeroplane to the present state of efficiency so wonderfully demonstrated on the Somme front. The Eagle's correspondence has been given access to the official records of what these Manchester professors actually accomplished, and although the ministry of munitions has requested a certain discreet amount of vagueness in the description, the correspondent may state that when the exact results are published after the war, (if then) professors in American technical schools will be astonished at what has been done within a brief two years' experimenting.

The submarine question presented two aspects. The offensive aspect, embracing the questions of concealment, propulsion and offensive armament, and the defensive aspect, dealing almost entirely with the detection and capture of German submarines. The Daily Express stated that one of the men who invented stencils for catching submarines was a university professor.

The distillation of various important substances from coal tar has been continuously carried on in the Manchester laboratories, as likewise the continuous testing and analysis of samples of steel. Prof. Miles Walker, of the engineering department, has invented a portable shield, bullet-proof at point-blank range; the war office recently adopted some of the essential features. Inventions have been made for the manufacture of shrapnel and for important parts of munitions-making tools. S. Lees, a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and a member of the mechanical engineering department of Manchester University, has been given leave of absence to enable him to accept a commission as engineer lieutenant in the British navy, where he is responsible for all the short courses of instruction on internal combustion engines which are now given to naval officers serving on submarines or in the rival naval air service.

Liverpool University has concentrated on the manufacture of drugs, work on high explosives, manufacture of gauges for munitions workers and pathological and bacteriological work for the war office.

One of the most important discoveries has been made at Leeds University with regard to the tanning of leather. The work of Prof. Procter, head of the leather industries department, reads more like romance than war reality. He has been the chief originator of the chrome leather tanning process, which accelerates tanning from 10 weeks to 16 hours. This department has given information and advice to the clothing department of the war office with regard to military leathers, and has made it indirectly possible to provide the boots needed by the armies of Great Britain and her allies without disastrous delay.

During the critical period immediately following the outbreak of the war, the dyeing department of Leeds University placed its entire equipment and personnel at the disposal of the British Government. It will be remembered that there was a dangerous shortage of chemical products due to the cutting off of the German supply. During the past eight

months technical investigations have been in progress on manufacturing processes for dyestuffs and raw materials not hitherto made in England. These investigations, which are kept secret, are shown the exact degree of success will not be apparent until German and English dyestuffs take their place in the open market.

Commercial experiments in the cultivation of flax, owing to the stoppage of the Belgian flax supply, were also conducted. The textile industries department has organized entirely new combinations of machinery to produce yarns and fabrics of a type hitherto imported from the continent. The staff of this department has helped in testing khaki for British uniforms and has given valuable advice to the war office in procuring yarn for ammunition belt fabric. Professors of chemistry have engaged in the preparations of antitoxins for new wounds.

Members of the staff of Sheffield University have conducted geographical and geological investigations for the admiralty, and the metallurgical laboratories have similarly been lent to the admiralty for the purpose of chemical analysis of certain materials. Prof. J. O. Arnold, F.R.S., who holds the chair of metallurgy at Sheffield, has been for the last 20 years confidential adviser to the admiralty and of the leading Sheffield armament firms. Until comparatively recent years the science of steel had been a neglected study, but Prof. Arnold gave an immense impetus to the study by his important researches. Of the 32 discoveries relative to the constituents of steel, 29 have been made in the laboratories of Sheffield University. "Sheffield steel" is a byword in America.

Previous to the outbreak of the war a growing dissatisfaction was apparent in England with the traditional academic methods of Oxford and Cambridge. It was felt that these two pre-eminent universities should contribute something more definite and practical to English life than the development of a languid manner and an exclusive accent, with the ability of quoting Latin and Greek tags. Although Oxford and Cambridge have given their last undergraduates to the new armies and have suffered heavily in casualties, their record, based on actual results, will scarcely stand comparison today with the four northern universities.

All France Is United

Matin Editor Asserts Nation Will Fight to Victory Despite Cost

"France will fight to the end and to victory—however long it may require, whatever the expense, however great the cost in suffering."

Stephane Lauzanne, editor of the Paris Matin, made that declaration in a lecture in the hall of French Museum of Art, 599 Fifth avenue, New York, the other night. His subject was "With the French Soldiers in the Trenches Before Verdun." As a lieutenant, he is now attached to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "Louis Barthou, a former minister, expressed our purpose when he declared 'All France for all the war,'" said M. Lauzanne. "In our ranks rich and poor are fighting side by side. We know no republican, no catholic, no royalist, no free thinker. Negro troops made the recapture of Douaumont possible. We are all thoroughly united for France and the right."

The speaker described vividly the horrors of the fighting at Les Eparches, a knoll, at one side of which were the French, on the other the Germans, while the summit was strewn with the bodies of thousands of dead. He told of meeting an enthusiastic young soldier who was soon to go on leave of absence to see his mother. First, however, he had to do eight days' service at Les Eparches. Unmindful of the danger, he said, "I shall go most heartily."

Before the expiration of eight days he fell mortally wounded. When his captain leaned over to receive his final message the young soldier again said: "I shall go most heartily."

"That is the spirit of the French people today," said M. Lauzanne.

Tribute to Canada's Women

From General Sir William Robertson

Upon learning of the work which is being done by Canadian women in munition plants, General Sir William Robertson wrote the following letter, under date of Nov. 2. This letter has been received by the department of labor of the imperial munitions board:

"It is most gratifying to learn of the splendid work being done by the women of Canada in the production of munitions. It does not, however, cause me any surprise, for the way in which Canadian women have so freely offered their manhood—husbands, sons and brothers—is a clear proof of their determination to support the Empire, and of their readiness to bear the sacrifices thereby entailed. I entertain the highest confidence in the power of our women, not only to render great assistance in the actual performance of work, but also to invigorate and stimulate a spirit of vigor and determination on the part of the men."

Blackest Outrage Since Dark Ages

Germany's Treatment of the Belgians Cries to High Heaven!

An English woman named Miss Hobhouse has got herself "in bad" with her London friends. She recently made an extended tour through Belgium, under German chaperonage, naturally, and has returned to the London lecture platform to assure her fellow countrymen that "conditions are not nearly so bad as reported."

She is in the same class with a few American newspaper scribes, who more than a year ago were given the same special conduct and "saw nothing, heard nothing, and believed nothing." Miss Hobhouse would have the world to understand that all stories about German persecutions of Belgians were "fabrics of perverted minds!"

Nobody believes this woman, exactly as nobody credits the florid word-pictures of the American correspondents. Not a suggestion exists that these people were influenced by money or good cheer to hide facts. They were not permitted to see the actual situation. Those of us who have met and talked with men and women who have rendered almost continuous Red Cross service in Belgium since the invasion are not to be misled.

Germany's treatment of the Belgians cries to high heaven! It is the most damnable outrage since the close of the Dark Ages.

The letter by Cardinal Mercier is a calm, dispassionate statement of conditions in Belgium. When one considers that writing it and giving it to the world his Eminence defies the Pope, Benedict XV., the letter has a significance not to be underrated.

So long as the sands of time run Germany's treatment of nonoffending Belgium will not be forgotten, or condoned, by the rest of the civilized world.—Julius Chambers, in the Brooklyn Eagle.

Calls Upon Us To End Hun Scourge

Holland Declares Cruelties Inflicted Upon Belgians Are More Vivid Every Day

The Associated Press has received from Amsterdam an appeal to the American people by the Holland section of the League of Neutral States. The appeal is signed by President Niemeyer and Secretaries Defaille and Walch, and in part says:

"Your president has said that sooner or later a moment would come when the war would make the position of neutral nations unbearable. For us Hollanders that moment has arrived; not through our own sufferings, but because we cannot longer passively contemplate the ghastly suffering inflicted by Germany upon Belgium, our neighbor."

"To us the cruelty inflicted on the Belgians by Germany is more vivid every day. Every day numbers of fugitives, in spite of the deadly electric wire which the Germans have erected along the frontier, succeed in escaping to the Netherlands. From them we learn the painful details of the unutterable despair of the women and children who are left behind, and of the agonizing scenes which take place when husbands, brothers and sons, dragged from their homes, and womenfolk, are packed into cattle and freight cars and thus transported slaves to an unknown destination and to an unknown fate."

"To put an end to this—to arrest this hellish scourge, which at this moment lacerates the whole of Northern France and Western Russia—there is but one way open and that is collective action on the part of the neutral nations."

"And for you, citizens of the mightiest of the neutral states, it is in our opinion, the right and duty to take the leadership upon you. This tyranny is not to be borne in patience, and the neutral nations can no longer stand idly by while in Western Europe the most primitive laws of humanity, observed even by uncivilized races, are trampled under foot."

"We appeal to you to urge your government to energetic and decisive action and to call upon the other neutral nations to rally around you. We do not hesitate to take it upon ourselves to speak with firm conviction in the name of humanity, and our hope is firmly fixed on that sense of justice which has always formed one of the most cherished traditions of citizens of the United States. Americans; we are convinced that you will not disappoint our expectations."

"Like Bubbles on a Whale"

The "tanks" behaved well, as is their habit. One remained for a time stuck fast. The Boches hurled themselves at it, and, yelling like maddened Red Indians, danced a scalp dance round the monster. Sublimely indifferent, the tank closed its portholes, lowered the curtains, and snout the doors, and then waited philosophically for the end of the shower of machine-guns to kill time and, incidentally, a few Boches. Grenades glanced off its carapace like bubbles on the back of a whale, and if the Boches had been able to lend an ear they would have heard the whale and all its Jonahs roaring with homeric laughter. Soon after a detachment dashed up to help the tank, which then blithely once more pointed its nose towards the enemy.—Le Matin (Paris).

Another Scottishism

McTavish and Macpherson are adrift at sea in an open boat. McTavish (on his knees): O, Lord, I ken I've broken maist o' thy commandments. And I've been a hard drinker all my days. But, O Lord, if we're spared this time, I promise never—

Macpherson: I widna commit myself ower far, Donald. I think I see land.—Life.

Duchess of Connaught Thanks Canadian Women

Much Pleased and Touched at Their Farewell Gift to Her Fund

Through Miss Dorothy Yorke, lady-in-waiting to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, Lady Borden has received a message of thanks to the women of Canada for the splendid farewell gift to her Royal Highness, which has been applied to the Duchess Prisoners of War Fund. The letter reads:

"Clarence House, St. James, S.W., London.
"My Dear Lady Borden,—Her Royal Highness has asked me to write to you informally and to express to you how very much delighted and pleased she was to receive the cable announcing that the splendid sum of \$5,585 had been placed to her credit at the Bank of Montreal in London. This wonderful farewell gift of the women of Canada has touched her very deeply, and she hopes you will convey to all those who worked so hard in collecting the money her very great appreciation of their kindness. She feels especially grateful to you for all the trouble you have taken in the matter. The sum has been placed on deposit at the bank, so the interest upon it will add substantially until the money is needed."

"Yours very sincerely,
"Dorothy Yorke."

Distribution of Food Supplies Britain's Problem

Food Controller Says Each Individual Must Have Just His Fair Share

Baron Devonport, speaking in the House of Lords, said the solution of the food question resolved itself into one of a system of rationing. It was not enough to maintain the food supplies, but it was overwhelmingly essential that they be distributed fairly. The food controller said his first duty would be to ascertain the quantity of food stocks available and the stocks visible. There were many unpatriotic people, he said, trying to get hold of supplies in excess of their wants.

"My remedy," said Baron Devonport, "will be to adjust the supplies coming into the country so that everybody will have an equal chance of getting a fair share—no more and no less. On account of many people buying up supplies, sugar cannot be got at all. A remedy must be found for that. Possibly the only way will be by a system of rationing."

It was obvious, Baron Devonport added, that a general diminution in the consumption of staple food was necessary. At present this diminution could only be brought about by voluntary abstinence, but if voluntary abstinence was not successful it would be necessary to make abstinence compulsory.

Sample Grain Markets

Minister of Public Works Is Pushing His Ideas to Early Completion

Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works, states that sample markets will be established at all buying points in Western Canada at the earliest possible date. The cabinet council decided upon it prior to the departure of Sir George Foster for England. Mr. Rogers is particularly urging that the system be put into force without delay. Provision already has been made by proclamation confirming clauses of the Dominion Grain Act. It only remains for the government and the grain commission to make the provisions operative. The order-in-council and proclamation approving of sample markets were passed as far back as November of 1912.

It is expected that the new system will be in force early enough to affect the marketing of a large part of the present season's still unmarketed crop.

Mr. Rogers states that in his opinion sample markets will be of large benefit to the farmers.

Under the present system, he contends, there is a wide divergence of price for various grades. Even in normal times the spread between No. 1 and No. 2 Northern is at least five cents. The farmer might have an extra No. 2 Northern, which, however, did not grade exactly up to No. 1. But he was compelled to take the No. 2 Northern price. By the sample market he would receive the benefit of the quality and the resultant benefit of price.

Prayer to Be Heard

Dick and Jimmy were spending a few days with their grandmother, who spoils them, as grandmothers will. One night they were saying their prayers, and little Jimmy vociferated his petitions to the heavenly throne in a voice that could be heard a mile. He was telling the Divine Providence what he wanted for Christmas and his enthusiasm in the cause got on his brother's nerves.

"What are you praying for Christmas presents so loud for?" interrupted Dick. "The Lord ain't deaf."

"No," whispered Jimmy, "but grandma is."

Keen Disappointment

Gregory, aged six, was being driven from the station on his first visit to Yorkshire. His mother, noticing a troubled look on his face as he glanced about, said, "What's the matter, dear? Don't you like the beautiful country?"

"Yes, mother; but on my map Yorkshire is brown!"

A Receptive Mood

"Do you favor protection or free trade?"
"Well, I like what protection has accomplished in the past. But I must admit it isn't anything compared to what the free traders believe they can bring about in the course of time."—Washington Evening Star.

SOCIAL SERVICE PROBLEMS WILL RECEIVE ATTENTION IN THE WEST

NEW COMMUNITY SPIRIT IS TAKING FIRM HOLD

Interest in the Social Service Movement is Manifested by all Classes, and the Series of Congresses Recently Held Have Aroused Great Enthusiasm

Forest Fire Laws

Want Scope of Manitoba Laws Extended

A campaign of considerable vigor has been waged in the province of Manitoba for some time past under the inspiration of the Canadian Forestry Association to have the provincial legislature adopt means to stop the great timber waste in the northern section of the province caused by forest fires. Most of these fires originated on settlers' lands where clearing operations are carelessly conducted and very frequently result in dangerous conflagrations. The catastrophe in Ontario last summer was due entirely to settlers' fires.

It has been discovered that Manitoba already has committed itself to the principle of issuing permits for the setting out of fires in the northern forested districts. This is contained in the Fires Prevention Act of 1913, but the scope of the Act is wholly municipal, and it has no application to the districts where fire prevention is most needed, namely the unorganized municipalities.

The Manitoba Government is now being asked to make the Act apply to unorganized municipalities, and it is suggested that the issuing of permits and the supervision of the fires, so as to prevent them doing damage, might be entrusted to the rangers of the Dominion Forestry Branch, thus relieving the province of the administration costs. The Dominion Government is willing to undertake the additional duties.

Democracy Among Royalty

German Reigning House Holy Without the Modern Sense of Human Equality

It is probably much more difficult to be a democrat in a royal family than in the family of an ordinary citizen. Scarcely any royal family in Europe has been successful with the exception of the British, in breeding democrats. The Danish royal house has been trained in excellently simple style, and the Queen-Mother is a testimony to the success of the method, and so are her children. But King Constantine of Greece is only the second generation away from the Danish simplicity and he has not escaped the German taint. Perhaps his wife is to blame. The father of the present King of Sweden was a good democrat, but there are doubts about the present monarch, and chiefly on account of his pro-German tendencies. The King of Italy is democratic, and so is the Serbian ruler. King Albert of Belgium promises to be one of the great figures of history, and if he should be, it will be due to his democracy. The Czar is far more democratic than the autocratic form and methods of the Russian Government might lead one to expect. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and King Haakon of Norway follow the modern tendencies. It is only in Germany, and in the countries allied with her that the reigning houses are wholly without the modern sense of human equality. Canada has been fortunate in having in the Duke of Connaught a living testimony to the real democracy of the British royal family.—Toronto World.

Rumania's Long Frontier

The trouble was that Rumania had much too long a frontier for the number of men she could muster. The most surprising thing about Rumanian affairs is that the country ever consented to be permitted to enter the war until a strong Russian army had been mobilized on her borders ready to take over the entire southern or the entire western half of her frontier from the very beginning. It is plain now that Russia was not ready to give Rumania adequate assistance. This lends plausibility to the story that Germany forced Rumania's hand and brought her into the war much sooner than she had intended to enter. If that is the case; the Rumanian debacle is even stronger evidence of the foresight and energy of the German government than has been recognized.—Buffalo Express.

Facts Concerning Gasoline

According to the National Safety Council, gasoline should be kept and used only in small quantities, and used only by experienced persons who realize the danger in using this volatile fluid and know how to handle it safely. Gasoline should be handled in small safety cans, equipped with safety gauge and safety stopper. Gasoline is exceedingly volatile and will vaporize when exposed to the air at any temperature down to 15 below zero.

This vapor is nearly three times as heavy as air, and when mixed with the proper quantity of air becomes violently explosive. The vapor will ignite from any open flame, even from a spark of static electricity from a human body, a spark from an eury wheel, or from a sufficiently heated surface. The gasoline vapor, being heavier than air, will naturally seek a lower level, and if confined where there is poor ventilation, will sometimes remain in an explosive condition for months.

Frigid

"He travels in the most exclusive circles."
"He doesn't look like a society man."
"He's a polar explorer; there's nothing common about the Antarctic circle."—Buffalo Express.

The new community spirit has gripped Western Canada. The era of individualism is gone. The people are facing their difficulties and working out their problems together, conscious that their interests are one. The policy of drift in public affairs is renounced. A careful study of social conditions and a firm grasp in dealing with them is demanded of the leaders in Church and State. This spirit has just received striking expression in the series of Social Service Congresses held in the middle West. The president and secretaries of the Social Service Council of Canada, Rev. Dr. G. C. Pidgeon, Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer and Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore, have returned from these Congresses, and report them as successful from every point of view. The Congresses were held in Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg. During the winter months similar gatherings will be held in British Columbia and the eastern provinces.

Deep interest is taken in the Social Service movement by all classes. In Alberta the government was represented by four delegates, whose contributions to the discussions were most valuable. Three members of the Saskatchewan government were on the program, and a similar number of the Manitoba government assisted in the conference in Winnipeg. In each of the three provinces the Lieutenant-Governor presided at one of the evening meetings and gave the movement his cordial support. The churches, the labor organizations, the W.C.T.U. and Women's Councils and other organizations were fully represented. The whole course of the discussions showed the people's interest in their social problems and their determination to deal with them in a practical way.

Vigorous attacks were made on the whole patronage system in politics. The governments of Manitoba and British Columbia are both pledged to the abolition of patronage. The congresses in Alberta and Saskatchewan raised the whole issue, and resolved to appoint committees for carrying on the agitation and securing government action on the matter. The addresses of Principal John Mackay, of Vancouver, led the thought of the delegates on this subject, and he was ably supported by prominent public men in each province. All the West has suffered severely from this pernicious system in the public service, and it is determined that patronage must go.

The rural problem, the labor question, immigration, the various phases of the social evil, the rights and needs of the children and social reconstruction after the war were among the questions considered. But what struck the observer was not so much the practical character of the subjects studied as the determination of all classes to meet the needs thus revealed. One man remarked: "The West will lead all Canada in social experiment and reform. They are not satisfied with what they see in the East, and are resolved to introduce a better order."

The new community spirit is influencing life in many ways. One of the provinces, in endeavoring to make the school a social centre, offers the teacher and his family a house and ten acres of land. The work on that land is to be done by the boys under the teacher's supervision, as part of their school training. The work in the home is to be done by the girls, under the direction of the teacher's wife, as part of their training. This means that the teacher needs a working knowledge of scientific agriculture. But the value of such a school as a community centre, especially among our non-English-speaking immigrants, cannot be overestimated.

The address of Mr. Raymond Robins, of Chicago, sounded the keynote for all the conferences. Mr. Robins is a wealthy American, who is giving his life to Social Service. Deep religious convictions, a practical bent of mind and remarkable powers of expression make him a marked man in any gathering. He has a message for Canada in the present crisis that the whole country ought to hear.—Toronto Globe.

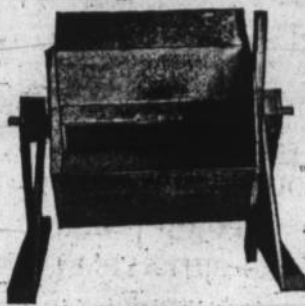
Under-estimated the English

The Leipziger Neuste Nachrichten says: When, in August, 1914, Lord Kitchener coined the phrase "For England the war will only begin in 1916," we smiled at him, since we believed that long before then we should have resumed our peaceful occupations. But in the meantime we have had to learn that we gravely underestimated the English as a nation. We know now that our real enemy sits upon the islands, and that he will ruthlessly employ every means to bring us to the ground. The English will use winter days to fill all gaps and store up new and colossal supplies, which will enable them in the spring to expend many times more ammunition than they have now at their disposal. What we have to do is to turn all Germany into one colossal munitions factory.

Professor, to Old Cooke, Regina, you have been with me now twenty-five years. In reward for your faithful service I have decided to name this new beetle, which I have discovered, after you.

He Knew

Teacher: A nomad is a person who moves about a great deal—never remains long in one place.
Johnny: Name some tribe of nomads.
Johnny: Cooks.



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Ten Good Reasons Why

- (1) The best grain picker offered for sale
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The material required to manufacture these machines is limited, and I will not be able to supply the demand so order early. Price \$9.50 until further notice.

I also sell Crows Nest and Canmore Steam Coal, Oils and Greases, Gasoline and Kerosine, Plow Shares, etc. Lowest Prices on Application

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FLOUR SPECIAL

Until FEBRUARY 1st, we will sell 98 lbs. of
King's Quality Flour for
\$4.00

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Millinery Opening

WE wish to announce to the ladies of Vulcan and vicinity that we will open a first-class MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING Shop in the Vulcan Trading Co's. Store.

FEBRUARY 1st

Watch for Formal Spring Opening Dates

The Vulcan Millinery Store

---THE--- GREEK KEY

The Greek Key pattern adorns many articles, but on genuine Limoges china it shows to its best advantage.

The design traced in black on the broad gold band stands out as if in relief.

I carry this pattern in the genuine Limoges in stock.

Your inspection of this fine china is invited.

"Your Jeweler"

HARRY C. JACQUES

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

REGULAR MEETING OF MARQUIS MUNICIPALITY

R. E. House Appointed Secretary-Treasurer and Assessor

The first regular meeting of the council of Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157, met at the Lake MacGregor School House on Tuesday January 2nd, 1917.

The following members of the council being present: Macomber, Deitz, Sinclair and Myers.

Moved by Mr. Macomber that the salary of the Secretary-Treasurer and assessor of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157, be fixed at \$1250.00 per annum for the year 1917.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Deitz, that R. E. House be and hereby is appointed Secretary-Treasurer and Assessor of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157, for the year 1917.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Macomber that Mr. Donald Sinclair be and hereby is appointed Reeve of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157, for the year 1917.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Myers that H. Deitz, be and hereby is appointed Deputy Reeve of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157, for the first six months of the year 1917.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Myers that Donald Sinclair and George Macomber be and hereby are appointed delegates to attend the convention of the Districts and Rural Municipalities that is to be held in Paget Hall Calgary, February 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1917.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Macomber that the Sec'y and Reeve of this Municipality interview the manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce relative to the Municipal credit at the bank for the current year.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Macomber that the Secretary write the owners of the different parcels of land along the blind line survey in sections 28-29-30 township 20-23-4, and sections 25-26-27-28 township 20-23-4, and ascertain their views relative to the exchange of the old trail for this blind line survey.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Macomber that the Reeve of this Municipality be instructed to support the abolishment of the rate limit, and the pro-rate settlement of hail claims.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Myers that the following resolution be adopted by the council of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157. RESOLVED that R. E. House, Sec'y Treas., and Donald Sinclair Reeve are hereby authorized for and in the name of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157, to draw, accept, sign and make all or any Bills of Exchange, Promissary Notes, Cheques and Orders for the payment of money; to pay and receive all moneys and to give acceptance for the same; assign and transfer to the Bank all or any Stocks, Bonds and other securities; from time to time to borrow money from the Canadian Bank of Commerce either by overdrawing the account of the undersigned or otherwise; and generally for and in the name and on behalf of the said Municipality to transact with the said Bank any business they may see fit.

ALSO that R. E. House, Sec'y Treas. and Donald Sinclair, Reeve or any of them, be and are hereby authorized on behalf of the said Municipality to negotiate with, deposit with, or transfer to the said Bank (but to the credit of the Municipal, School, Hail or Educational accounts only) all or any bills of exchange, Promissary Notes, Cheques or Orders for the payment of money and other negotiable paper, and for the said purpose to endorse the same or any of them on behalf of the said Municipality; also from time to time to arrange, settle, balance and rectify all books and accounts between the Municipality and the

Enamelware

Still a Few Pieces Left

Sauce Pans, Pie Plates, Wash Boilers, Rails, Wash Boards, Wash Basins, Fry-ing Pans, Bake Tins, Oil Cans, Soup Dishes, Rolling Pins, Potatoe Ricers, Flour Sifters, Tea and Coffee Pots, Double Boilers, Knives, Forks, Spoons.

These we will clear at a reduction of 20 per cent.

A special line of small boys' sweaters. Just the thing the kiddies require going to school these cold days. Sweaters are pull overs with buttons on shoulders, regular \$1.25, going at **\$1.00**

Vulcan Trading Co., Ltd.

W. D. ALLAN, Manager

Vulcan, Alberta.

Bank, and to receive all paid checks and vouchers, and to sign the Bank's form of settlement of balances and release.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Deitz that the following bills be paid:

E. Synge, elec. ex.	\$ 8.00
U. M. Deifenbaker, elec. ex.	5.00
Jas. McWhinney, elec. ex.	8.00
Wallace Hall, elec. ex.	8.00
G. L. Macomber, elec. ex.	5.00
A. E. Starling, elec. ex.	5.00
C. H. House, elec. ex., rent	3.00
Chas. Houghtelin, elec. ex.	35.00
R. E. House, 3 mo. salary	275.00
L. MacGregor, s.d., rent school house	10.00
Jas. McNicol, mem. fee	10.00
Vulcan Advocate, printing and stationery	43.90
C. Bank of Com., paid on notes	
Chas. Houghtelin, weed in.	16.00
Perry B. Viles, fence rec.	27.00
Carried	

Moved by Mr. Deitz that the next regular meeting of the council be held in the Lake MacGregor School House Saturday, February 3rd, 1917.

ADOPTED by motion Feb. 3rd 1917.

LOST—About December 20th, one red heifer calf, muzzle mark on left jaw, white spots on each flank and few white spots on back, also white spot on each front leg. Finder please notify Fred Smith, Vulcan. 24-3t

ESTRAY from Snake Creek district, one black filly, two years old. Branded SC on right jaw. Little white on one hind foot. \$5 reward for information regarding whereabouts of same. Alex McIntyre, Vulcan. 28-73

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	1.44
" No. 2	1.41
" No. 3	1.36
Rejected No. 1	1.34
" No. 2	1.31
" No. 3	1.26
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.41
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.38
" No. 1 Feed	.37
" No. 2 Feed	.36
Barley, No. 3	.75
" No. 4	.65
Feed	.45
Flax No. 1, N. W.	2.35
" No. 2 C. W.	2.28
" No. 3 C. W.	2.02
Rye	1.00
Eggs	.40
Butter	.55
Hogs	.12
Dressed Hogs	.14

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